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THE HARPER'S FERRY REBELLION.

Northern Abolitionism Apparently Implicated.

A New Constitution for the United States.

REVELATIONS OF CAPTAIN BROWN.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

[The dispatch subjoined appeared in so small a portion of our morning edition of yesterday as to render proper its reproduction in our present issue.—ED. TIMES.]

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—P. M.

The excitement is subsiding into astonishment at the insane undertaking of the insurgents.

Many erroneous reports are flying over the country relative to the purpose of the fanatics, and the extent of their organization. I have sought information from reliable sources, and am able to give the readers of the Times an accurate account of the whole affair.

The name of JOHN BROWN is not unknown to the American public. It was he who became the scourge of Southern men in Kansas, and with his band of outlaws pillaged Kickapoo City. Since then he has not been heard from until now, when he turns up in a new quarter, but at his old game—not appreciating, however, the difference between an unprotected frontier village and a town in Virginia.

The following commission, taken from the pocket of ARMSTRONG, after death, will give an idea of the character and extent of this new organization.

(Number seven.) CHAMBERSBURG,
HEAD-QUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Near Harper's Ferry.

Whereas, JOHN G. ARMSTRONG has been nominated a Captain in the army established under the "Provisional Constitution."

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the authority vested in us by said Constitution, we do hereby appoint and commission the said JOHN C. ARMSTRONG a Captain.

Given at the office of the Secretary of War, this day, Oct. 16, eighteen fifty-nine.

JOHN BROWN, Commander-in-Chief.
H. KAGI, Secty of War.

Here we have developed a new government, under a constitution, a printed copy of which was also found and delivered to the Federal authorities. This "Headquarters" is a small tract of poor land, rented by BROWN under the name of Smith, for the ostensible purpose of farming, but planting or reaping was never done upon it. It lies six miles northeast of, Harper's Ferry, in the State of Maryland. Here was to be the general rendezvous of the conspirators, and from this point they marched on Harper's Ferry, on Sunday night last.

To Mr. MILES, Master of the Armory, who was captured and kept in custody by BROWN, this ringleader said:

"We are Abolitionists from the North; we come to take and release your slaves; our organization is huge and must succeed; I suffered much in Kansas, and expect to suffer here in the cause of human freedom; Slaveholders I regard as robbers and murderers, and I have sworn to abolish Slavery, and liberate my fellow men."

Such are the purposes declared by BROWN himself to one of his prisoners. To your correspondent he stated, after his capture, that it was no part of his purpose to seize the public arms. He had arms and ammunition enough, furnished by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society. He only intended to make the first demonstration at this point, when he expected to receive a rapid increase of allies from Abolitionists everywhere rushed through Maryland and Virginia, sufficient to take possession of both States, with all of the negroes they could capture.

I asked if he did not expect to encounter the Federal troops.

"Not if I had followed up my plans. I intended to remain here but a few hours, but a lenient feeling towards the citizens led me into a parley with them as to compromise, and by prevarication on their par I was delayed until attacked, and then in self-defence was forced to entrench myself."

"What course did you design taking from this point?" I asked.

"I had only a general idea on that point, but do not wish to be too closely questioned, lest I should say something which might compromise me hereafter. But to your inquiry I answer, I purposed a general southwest course through Virginia, varying as circumstances dictated or required."

This was the scheme, as developed by the notorious outlaw himself, and is confirmed by the other prisoners. He was adverse to the unnecessary shedding of blood, and during the whole fight peremptorily forbid his men shooting at any one unarmed and present from curiosity. The demonstration made with twenty-two men was only the signal for action. The great body of his army remained to be enrolled, and recruits were expected to pour in from all directions.

EDWIN COPPOCK, the only captive not wounded, states:

"I am from Cedar County, Iowa, and am twenty-four years old; I am a Republican philanthropist, and came here to aid in liberating negroes; I made the acquaintance of Capt. BROWN in Iowa, as he returned from Kansas, and agreed to join his company; BROWN wrote to me in July to come on to Chambersburgh, where he first revealed the whole plot; the whole company was opposed to making the first demonstration at Harper's Ferry, but Capt. BROWN would have it his own way, and we had to obey orders; he promised large reinforcements as soon as we made a demonstration; our rifles are some of those furnished by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society and sent to Kansas; they were reshipped to Chambersburgh, and thence hauled with ammunition by teams to our headquarters."

All these statements were fully confirmed by Capt. AARON STEVENS, of Norwich, Conn., who is supposed to be mortally wounded. STEVENS is twenty-eight years old, and has a father, sister and stepmother at Norwich.

When preparations had been completed, this morning, by Col. LEE for assaulting the insurgents in the engine-house where they had taken shelter, Lieut. STEWART, aid to Col. LEE, proceeded with a flag of truce to consult on the terms of surrender. BROWN proposed that he and his men should be permitted to leave with their arms, &c., and carry their prisoners, Messrs. WASHINGTON, DANGERFIELD, MILES and others, as far as the second lock in the Canal, where he would release the prisoners; after which, if the troops chose to attack him, he would be ready to fight. This was his ultimatum.

Lieut. STEWART responded that an unconditional surrender would be demanded, in which case he and his men would be protected until the President of the United States could be heard from.

This being declined, the marines were ordered up, and bravely did their duty.

The cool bravery displayed by Maj. RUSSELL in entering the engine house in advance of his men was the subject of special praise. While the gallant Major thus risked his own life he was aiming to prevent unnecessary bloodshed. A number of shots had been fired on both sides, when some one in the house cried for quarters. Instantly Major R. commanded the marines to cease firing; but seeing another volley about being shot, he snatched a Sharp's rifle from one of the insurgents, and turning to his own men declared he would shoot the first man who fired another gun. This ended the desperate struggle, which had continued for about two minutes with rifles muzzle to muzzle.

Lieut. GREEN also displayed great coolness and daring during the short but terrible encounter with these desperate men.

Mr. WASHINGTON, who was confined with the other prisoners in the engine house, and all of whom, it was feared, would be shot in the *melée*, reports that all the insurgents wished to surrender but BROWN; that he never quailed, but exhibited a coolness and courage seldom equalled. He ordered and arranged the port-holes drilled in the wall with as much composure as if it had been an ordinary transaction of every-day business. During the firing he never faltered. He also says the prisoners were treated by BROWN with great consideration and kindness.

Capt. ARMSTRONG, on whose person the commission was found, had also a letter from his brother, JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, of Chillicothe, Iowa, urging him to remove there and study law with an uncle. This officer, under the "Provisional Constitution," seems to have been quite a poetical character, judging from his memorandum book. From a quantity of verses written in pencil, I copy the following lines:

I look upon her as she stands,
Free from all woman's tricks of art,
And in my own I clasp her hands,
And lay them on my beating heart.

But that heart is now still in death, and his body lies upon the grass surrounded by those of his deluded and miserable companions, and no more cared for than the carcasses of so many dead swine.

WARREN BROWN, the mortally wounded son of the leader, has a wife in Essex County, New-York.

ELMER HAMLIN, one of the killed, had nothing upon his person but an empty pocket-book and a lock of lady's hair.

Captain BROWN had near $250 about him when wounded. His money is now in the Paymaster's strong box. He fell under two bayonet wounds—one in the groin, and one in the breast—and four sabre-cuts on the head. During the fight he was supposed to be dead, or, doubtless, he would have been shot. He was not touched by a ball, and will probably recover.

It is not true that the Government funds were touched or the Pay-office interfered with.

BROWN says he has no regrets to express, or apology to offer for his conduct.

A chest of pistols, caps, blanks, &c., arrived at "Headquarters" on Friday last from Boston, in care of MASON, one of the killed rebels.

Gov. WISE, with two companies of troops, and Mr. OLIN, United States District-Attorney for the District of Columbia, reached here a few moments ago. It is apprehended that Gov. WISE will try to hand the prisoners over to the State authorities for prosecution. Mr. OLIN will take the necessary steps for their trial in the Federal Court of Virginia.

One white insurgent and one negro are now in Jefferson Jail. Five of them—four white and one black—were shot one mile above Harper's Ferry, and their bodies thrown into the Shenandoah.

COOK, of Hartford, Conn., called on Col. WASHINGTON several weeks ago, and requested to see his cabinet of curiosities. Among other things he was politely shown the sword and pistol presented to Gen. WASHINGTON by LAFAYETTE. COOK also accompanied the party on Sunday night to arrest Col. WASHINGTON and steal his negroes. While there he demanded and obtained possession of both sword and pistol. The former he presented to the "Commander-in-Chief," BROWN, who wore it while Col. WASHINGTON was his prisoner. COOK escaped with the pistol, leaving his own heavy revolver behind, marked with his name in full.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the efficient manner in which they managed their trains and track, and prevented confusion or accident. Their magnificent bridge over the Potomac remains unhurt.

Members of the Press are especially indebted to W. PRESCOTT SMITH, Esq., for his many courtesies. Long may he live. Q.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

THE EXAMINATION OF BROWN'S DWELLING—IMPLICATION OF NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

We have received the following important intelligence from Harper's Ferry:

Last evening a detachment of marines and some volunteers made a visit to BROWN'S house. The first visit was to the school-house, and not BROWN'S, as was stated yesterday. They found a large quantity of blankets, boots, shoes, clothes, tents, and 1,500 pikes, with large blades affixed. They also discovered a carpet-bag, containing documents throwing much light on the affair, printed constitutions and by-laws of an organization, showing or indicating ramifications in various States of the Union. They also found letters from various individuals at the North—one from FRED. DOUGLASS, containing $10 from a lady for the cause; also a letter from GERRIT SMITH about money matters, and a check or draft by himself for $100, indorsed by the cashier of a New-York bank, name not recollected. All these are in possession of Gov. WISE. The Governor has issued a proclamation offering $1,000 reward for COOK, and a large number of armed men are now scouring the mountains in pursuit of him.

Our dispatch yesterday gave credit to Messrs. WESTERVELT and TALCOTT for repairing the line to Harper's Ferry. We should have said C. WHITTLOCK, Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Telegraph, and H. KELLY, operator at Frederick.

C. WATS, operator at Martinsburgh, was one of the party who helped to drive the insurgents from the bridge. Some time yesterday morning, KELLY, the line repairer, while repairing the line between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh, was shot at by Capt. COOK, whom he recognized.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 19—P. M.

The killed and wounded in yesterday's conflict is as follows: Killed, six citizens and fifteen insurgents; wounded, three insurgents, prisoners five.

The prisoners have been committed to Charlestown jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. They will be indicted and tried in a few days. The question of jurisdiction has been settled in this way: The local authorities are to try the prisoners for murder, and meanwhile the United States authorities are to proceed on the charge of treason. Gov. WISE said to U. S. District-Attorney OLIN that he has no objection to the General Government proceeding against the prisoners; that is what will be left of them by the time the Virginia authorities have done with them.

BROWN is better, and has made a fuller statement, in which he says he rented the farm from Dr. KENNEDY *six months since, and the rent is paid till next* March; he never had over twenty-two men at the farm at one time, that he belonged to the organization, but he *had good reason to expect reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina and Canada;* he had arms sufficient for fifteen hundred men; he had two hundred revolvers, two hundred *Sharpe's rifles and a thousand spears; he left them* at the farm; he had abundance of powder and other ammunition; he brought all the arms, from time to time, from Connecticut and other eastern points to Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania; they were directed to J. SMITH & SONS, Kennedy Farm, his assumed name. They were packed in double boxes so as to deceive the parties who handled them on their way to the farm. He says he made one mistake in either not detaining the train on Sunday night, or permitting it to go on unmolested. This mistake, he seemed to infer, exposed his doings too soon and prevented his reinforcements from coming.

The names of all the parties on Sunday night, except three white men, whom he admits he sent away on an errand, are as follows, with their proper titles under the Provisional Government:

WHITES.

Officers—Gen. JOHN BROWN, Commander-in-Chief, wounded, but will recover; Capt. OLIVER BROWN, dead; Capt. WATSON BROWN, dead; Capt. AARON C. STEVENS, of Connecticut, wounded badly; he has three balls, and cannot possibly recover; Lieut. EDWIN COPPIC, of Iowa, unhurt; Lieut. ALBERT HAZLETT, of Pennsylvania, dead; Lieut. WM. THOMPSON, of Maine, dead; Capt. JOHN E. COOK, of Connecticut, escaped.

Privates—STEWART TAYLOR, of Canada, dead; CHARLES P. TIDD, of Maine, dead; WM. THOMPSON, of New-York, dead; ADOLPH THOMPSON, of New-York, dead; Capt. JOHN KAGI, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; Lieut. JEREMIAH ANDERSON, of Indiana, dead.

With the three whites previously sent off, these make a total of seventeen whites.

NEGROES.

DANGERFIELD, newly of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; EMPERSON, of New-York, raised in South Carolina, not wounded but a prisoner. The latter was elected a member of the Provisional Government some time since. LEWIS LEARY, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead. COPELAND, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, not wounded, prisoner at Charlestown.

Gen. BROWN has nine wounds, but none fatal.

Bushels of letters have been discovered from all parts of the country. *One from Gerritt Smith informs Brown of money being deposited in a Bank in New-York to the credit of J. Smith & Sons.* It appears to be one of many, informing him from time to time as money was received.

THE FRAME-WORK OF THE PROPOSED REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.

The following documents, found among BROWN'S papers, were indorsed: "Provisional Constitution and Ordinances for the people of the United States:"

PREAMBLE.—WHEREAS, Slavery throughout its entire existence in the United States is none other than the most barbarous, unprovoked and unjustifiable war of one portion of its citizens against another portion, the only conditions of which are perpetual imprisonment and hopeless servitude, or absolute extermination, in utter disregard and violation of those eternal and self-evident truths set forth in our Declaration of Independence:

Therefore, we, the citizens of the United States, and the oppressed people, who, by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, are declared to have no rights which the white man is bound to respect, together with all the other people degraded by the laws thereof, do, for the time being, ordain and establish for ourselves the following provisional Constitution and ordinances, the better to protect our people, property, lives and liberties, and to govern our actions.

ARTICLE 1.—QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.—All persons of mature age, whether proscribed, oppressed and enslaved citizens, or of proscribed and oppressed races of the United States, who shall agree to sustain and enforce the provisional constitution and ordinances of organization, together with all minor children of such persons, shall be held to be fully entitled to protection under the same.

ART. 2.—BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT.—The provisional government of this organization shall consist of three branches, viz.: the Legislative, the Executive and Judicial.

ART. 3.—THE LEGISLATIVE.—The Legislative Branch shall be a Congress or House of Representatives, composed of not less than five nor more than ten members, who shall be elected by all the citizens of mature age and sound mind connected with this organization, and who shall remain in office for three years, unless sooner removed for misconduct, or inability or by death. A majority of such members shall constitute a quorum.

ART. 4.—EXECUTIVE.—The Executive branch of this organization shall consist of a President and Vice-President, who shall be chosen by the citizens or members of this organization, and each of whom shall hold his office for three years unless sooner removed by death or for inability or misconduct.

ART. 5.—JUDICIAL.—The Judicial Branch shall consist of one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and four Associate Judges of the said Court, each of them constituting a Circuit Court. They shall one be chosen in the same manner as the President, and shall continue in office until their places have been filled in the same manner by an election of citizens.

Articles 6 to 25 provide for the trial of the President and other officers and members of Congress, the impeachment of Judges, the duties of President and Vice-President, the punishment of crimes, army appointments, salaries, &c., &c. These articles are not of special interest, and are therefore omitted.

ART. 26.—TREATIES OF PEACE.—Before any treaty of peace shall take full effect it shall be signed by the President, Vice-President, Commander-in-Chief, a majority of the House of Representatives, a majority of the Supreme Court, and a majority of all the general officers of the army.

ART. 27.—DUTY OF THE MILITARY.—It shall be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief, and all the officers and soldiers of the army, to afford special protection, when needed, to Congress, or any member thereof, to the Supreme Court, or any member thereof, to the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary of War, and to afford general protection to all civil officers, or other persons having a right to the same.

ART. 28.—PROPERTY.—All captured or confiscated property and all property the product of the labor of those belonging to this organization and of their families, shall be held as the property of the whole equally, without distinction, and may be used for the common benefit or disposed of for the same object. And any person, officer or otherwise, who shall improperly retain, secrete, use, or needlessly destroy such property, or property found, captured, or confiscated, belonging to the enemy, or shall wilfully neglect to render a full and fair statement of such property by him so taken or held, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished accordingly.

ART. 29.—SAFETY OR INTELLIGENCE FUND.—All money, plate, watches or jewelry captured by honorable warfare, found, taken, or confiscated, belonging to the enemy, shall be held sacred to constitute a liberal safety or intelligence fund, and any person who shall improperly retain, dispose of, hide, use or destroy such money or other article above-named, contrary to the provisions and spirit of this article, shall be deemed guilty of theft, and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly. The Treasurer shall furnish the Commander-in-Chief at all times with a full statement of the condition of such fund and its nature.

ART. 30.—THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE TREASURY.—The Commander-in-Chief shall have power to draw from the treasury the money and other property of the fund provided for in article 29, but his orders shall be signed also by the Secretary of War, who shall keep a strict account of the same, subject to examination by any member of Congress or general officer.

ART. 31.—SURPLUS OF THE SAFETY OR INTELLIGENCE FUND.—It shall be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to advise the President of any surplus of the Safety and Intelligence Fund, and he shall have power to draw the same, his order being also signed by the Secretary of State, to enable him to carry on the provisions of article 17.

ART. 32.—PRISONERS.—No person after having surrendered himself or a prisoner, and who shall properly deserve himself or herself as such to any officer or private connected with this organization, shall afterwards be put to death or be subjected to any corporeal punishment without first having the benefit of a fair and impartial trial, nor shall any prisoner be treated with any kind of cruelty, disrespect, insult, or needless severity, but it shall be the duty of all persons, male and female, connected herewith at all times and under all circumstances, to treat all such prisoners with every degree of respect and kindness that the nature of the circumstances will admit of, and insist on a like course of conduct from all others as in fear of the Almighty God to whose care and keeping we commit our cause.

ART. 33.—VOLUNTARIES.—All persons who may come forward, and shall voluntarily deliver up slaves, and have their names registered on the books of this organization, shall, so long as they continue at peace, be entitled to the fullest protection in person and property, though not connected with the organization, and shall be treated as friends, and not merely as persons neutral.

ART. 34.—NEUTRALS.—The persons and property of all non-slaveholders who shall remain absolutely neutral shall be respected, so far as circumstances will allow of it, but they shall not be entitled to any active protection.

ART. 35.—NO NEEDLESS WASTE.—The needless waste or destruction of any useful property or article by fire, throwing open of fences, fields, buildings, or needless killing of animals, or injury of either, shall not be tolerated at any time or place, but shall be promptly and peremptorily punished.

ART. 36.—PROPERTY CONFISCATED.—The entire personal and real property of all persons known to be acting either directly or indirectly with or for the enemy, or found in arms with them, or found wilfully holding slaves, shall be confiscated and taken wherever and wherever it may be found, in either Free or Slave States.

ART. 37.—DESERTION.—Persons convicted, on impartial trial, of desertion to the enemy, after becoming members, acting as spies, or treacherously surrender property, arms, ammunition, provisions or supplies of any kind, roads, bridges, persons, or fortifications, shall be put to death and their entire property confiscated.

ART. 38.—*VIOLATION OF PAROLE OR HONOR.*—*Persons* proven to be guilty of taking up arms, after having been set at liberty on parole of honor, or after the same to have taken any active part with or for the enemy, direct or indirect, shall be put to death, and their entire property confiscated.

Articles 39, 40 and 41 require all to labor for the general good and prohibit immoral actions.

ART. 42. THE MARRIAGE RELATION—SCHOOLS—THE SABBATH.—Marriage relations shall be at all times respected, and families be kept together as far as possible, and broken families encouraged to reunite, and intelligence offices shall be established for that purpose. Schools and churches shall be established as soon as may be, for the purpose of religious and other instructions, and the first day of the week shall be regarded as a day of rest, and appropriated to moral and religious instruction and improvement, to the relief of the suffering, the instruction of the young and ignorant, and the encouragement of personal cleanliness; nor shall any persons be required on that day to perform ordinary manual labor, unless in extremely urgent cases.

ART. 43—TO CARRY ARMS OPENLY.—All persons known to be of good character and of sound mind and suitable age, who are connected with this organization, whether male or female, shall be encouraged to carry arms openly.

ART. 44—NO PERSON TO CARRY CONCEALED WEAPONS.—No person within the limits of conquered territory, except regularly appointed policemen, express officers of army, mail carriers, or other fully accredited messengers of the Congress, the President, Vice-President, members of the Supreme Court or commissioned officer of the army, and those under peculiar circumstances, shall be allowed at any time to carry concealed weapons; and any person not specially authorized so to do who shall be found so doing shall be deemed a suspicious person, and may at once be arrested by any officer, soldier or citizen, without the formality of a complaint or warrant, and may at once be subjected to thorough search, and shall have his or her case thoroughly investigated, and be dealt with as circumstances on proof shall require.

ART. 45.—PERSONS TO BE SEIZED.—Persons living within the limits of territory holden by this organization and not connected with this organization, having arms at all concealed or otherwise, shall be seized at once, or be taken in charge of by some vigilant officer, and their case thoroughly investigated, and it shall be the duty of all citizens and soldiers as well as officers, to arrest such parties as are named in this and the preceding section or article, without formality of complaint, or warrant, and they shall be placed in charge of some proper officer for examination or safe keeping.

ART. 46—THESE ARTICLES NOT FOR THE OVERTHROW OF GOVERNMENT.—The foregoing articles shall not be constructed so as in any way to encourage the overthrow of any State Government or of the General Government of the United States, and look to no dissolution of the Union, but simply to amendment and repeal; and our flag shall be the same that our fathers fought under in the Revolution.

ART. 47.—THE PLURALITY OF OFFICES.—No two offices specially provided for by this instrument shall be filled by the same person at the same time.

ART. 48.—OATH.—Every officer, civil or military, connected with this organization, shall, before entering upon the duties of office, make a solemn oath or affirmation to abide by and support the Provisional Constitution and these ordinances. Also, every citizen and soldier, before being recognized as such, shall do the same.

SCHEDULE.

The President of this Convention shall convene, immediately on the adoption of this instrument, a Convention of all such persons as shall have given their adherence, by signature, to the Constitution, who shall proceed to fill by election, all offices essentially named in said Constitution, the President of this Convention presiding and issuing commissions to such officers elect, all such officers being therefore elected in the manner provided in the body of this instrument.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The prisoners have all been taken to Charlestown jail, in the joint custody of the Sheriff and Marshal.

Capt. BROWN is considered out of danger. His son died last night. The wounded marine is also dead.

Gov. WISE has gone to Charlestown with the prisoners.

Capt. COOK is still in the mountains. The scouts report having tracked him from the house where he eat breakfast.

Col. LEE, with the marines, leaves for Washington to-night.

At 8 o'clock this evening great commotion was caused by a man coming in and announcing that the Black Republicans were destroying houses and murdering the people at Sandy Hook. The people are arming and the excitement is increasing. Of course it must be a false alarm.

11 P. M.—There was great consternation for two hours to-night. All the men, women and children at Sandy Hook and vicinity came flocking in. It was reported that COOK was murdering the whites in that pleasant valley. Everybody armed, but it has now been ascertained to be a false alarm. Gov. WISE has gone with some armed men to search a cave where it is said fugitive slaves are concealed.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 11:15—P. M.

Col. LEE has concluded to remain with the marines. He has now gone into the valley with thirty marines to examine into the truth of the rumor. A party of thirty armed citizens has also gone. Mr. MOORE insists that he heard screams of murder, and cries for help, at GARDNER'S in the valley, with reports of firearms. Not less than three hundred men, women, and children, had arrived.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE REBELS.

Special Report of the Baltimore Exchange.

On gaining the Virginia side I found Col. R. W. BAYLOR in chief command, and after hearing from him a short account of the state of affairs, he took me to a room where lay one of the insurgents, who had been shot and captured during the afternoon. He was stretched out on a bed, and surrounded by more than twenty persons, some demanding that he should be shot where he lay, others that he should be dragged from his bed and hung. The man's name was STEVENS, and he appeared to be suffering severely from his wounds, there being two, one in the head, and the other in the abdomen, both having been made by small rifle balls. I approached him, and had the following conversation:

"What is your name?"

"STEVENS," he replied.

"Where are you from?"

"From the State of Connecticut."

"Tell me how many there are of you, who are the leaders, and what your intention was?"

"There were twenty-two of us, and we were all under Capt. JOHN BROWN. We came here to free the negroes. BROWN made us believe that we had only to strike the blow, and thousands of negroes would join us. I have found that he deceived us, and if I had known what I know now, I would not have been here. We were not to receive any money for this work, and we had no design to rob the Paymaster's department. I feel very bad, and it hurts me too much to talk."

I left this man still surrounded by the crowd, many of whom were clamorous for his life.

Major RUSSELL kindly admitted me to the room where BROWN was lying, and I held the following conversation with him. I asked:

"What is your name—where were you born, and how old are you?"

"My name is JOHN BROWN. I am well known. I have been known as Old BROWN, of Kansas. I'm from Litchfield County, Conn., and have lived divers places. Two of my sons were killed here to-day, and I'm dying, too. I came here to liberate slaves, and was to receive no reward. I have acted from a sense of duty, and am content to await my fate, but I think the crowd have treated me badly. I'm an old man, and yesterday I could have killed whom I chose, but I had no desire to kill any person, and would not have killed a man had they not tried to kill me and my men. I could have sacked and burnt the town, but did not; I have treated the persons whom I took as hostages kindly, and I appeal to them for the truth of what I say. I am 63 years old."

REPORTER—"When did you first conceive this move?"

BROWN—"While in KANSAS. After my property was destroyed, one of my sons killed, and my happiness destroyed by the slave party of Kansas, I determined to be revenged. I also was moved in this matter by a hope to benefit the negroes."

REPORTER—"Where did you get all your rifles and the pikes which are here? Who furnished you with them?"

BROWN—"My own money. I did not receive aid from any man. COOK is not a son of mine. If I had succeeded in running off slaves this time, I could have raised twenty times as many men as I have now, for a similar expedition. But I have failed. I did not intend to stay here so long, but they (the citizens) deceived me by proposing compromises which they had no intention of carrying out. I am not in any man's employ."

BROWN complained that the crowd who were clamorous for his blood were treating him unkindly and unfairly, after the kindness and leniency he had shown the citizens and the town. He also said that he was fully convinced that he was dying in a righteous cause. It is not, however, probable that he will die until he has been tried by a Jury, as the only wound he sustained is a cut across the head with a sabre. The sum of $460 was found on his person, which was placed with the Paymaster for safe keeping.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18.

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR: I find it unnecessary to bring the troops from Fort Monroe here, and have *stopped them at Fort McHenry to await your orders.* All the rioters now living, except a man named COOK, who has escaped, are barricaded in the engine-house inclosure of the Armory. They have with them some of our citizens, whom they refuse to release. There are several companies here from Virginia, and Frederick, Md., in charge of the village. I will post the marines in charge of the Armory property, and endeavor to secure and protect the rioters. They have *killed several citizens and several of them have been* killed.

R. E. LEE, Col. Comd't.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18.

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR: I have the honor to report: At 7 A. M. I summoned the rioters that had taken refuge in the Armory building to surrender, promising to hold them in security till the pleasure of the President of the United States was known. The summons was preceded by Lieut. STEWART, First Cavalry, and declined. A strong party, under command of Lieut. GREEN, of marines, had been previously posted near the building, and at a concerted signal broke down the door and captured the party. Two marines were wounded—one mortally, I fear, the other slightly. Two of the rioters were killed, two wounded. OSSAWOTOMIE BROWN, the leader of the party, was mortally wounded. One prisoner and five negroes, said to be slaves and freed from their homes; Mr. LEWIS WASHINGTON, Mr. DANGERFIELD, Paymaster's clerk, Mr. BALL, master machinist, Mr. MILES, master's armorer, Dr. MURPHY Paymaster, Mr. KILSMEILLER, Superintendent's clerk, Mr. DONOHUE, railroad clerk, who had been captured by the rioters, and were held as prisoners, were released unhurt. It was the safety of those gentlemen that made me endeavor to induce the rioters to surrender. I await your instructions. Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE, Col. Comd't.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the National Intelligencer.

This outbreak, coming without any premonition, and roused by no provocation, has been as sudden as it is mysterious in its origin and objects. No longer assuming the proportions of a local riot, it now appears to have been a phrenzied movement, conducted without preconcert, as without any definite plan of operations, designed to stir up the full spirit of servile revolt in the bosom of a peaceful community.

It seems, indeed, difficult to conceive that any number of persons, however malignant, could deliberately embark in an enterprise so foolhardy as this appears to have been, from the accounts thus far received, which represent the whole number of persons originally engaged in the movement not to have exceeded twenty-two, all told. But, whatever may have been the character or extent of the conspiracy, its prompt suppression should serve to point a lesson in warning against any attempts of a nature so criminal, and which must ever be destined to an overthrow at once signal and summary. The time surely has not come when it is needful to paint the enormity of such a proceeding as that which has just come to an end so ignoble and disastrous to the misguided men who precipitated this outbreak, and for whose fate, *if their motives and objects were such as is represented, there will be no sympathy entertained in any part of the land.*

From the Albany Evening Journal.

If the conspirators were guilty of but half what is attributed to them, *the authorities did no more than their duty in dealing with them as sternly and summarily as they have done.*

The leader in the conspiracy is stated to be Capt. BROWN, of Kansas notoriety. This fact affords an explanation of some points in it otherwise inexplicable. BROWN was one of the victims of the Border Ruffian Invasion from Missouri. He was robbed of his property, maltreated, his house was burned, and three of his sons were murdered in cold blood. It is not strange that these wrongs kindled in him a thirst for revenge amounting to monomania. Brooding over them, he has conceived the wildest plans for repaying them, not only upon the guilty authors of his own misery, but upon all slaveholders. The whole transaction at Harper's Ferry evinces this. None but a madman could seriously expect that twenty men could make head against the whole Union, and none but those whose sense of justice was blunted by deep passion could fail to see that they were committing a crime against innocent men, women, and children, which would justly meet, *and justly deserve, universal condemnation.*

GERRIT SMITH ON INSURRECTION.

The following letter, recently addressed by Mr. SMITH to the Jerry Rescuers, at Syracuse, will be read with interest, as a prophecy, if nothing more, of the outbreak at Harper's Ferry:

PETERBORO, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1859.

John Thomas, Esq., Syracuse, Chairman Jerry Rescue Committee:

MY DEAR SIR: I have this day received your letter inviting me to preside at the approaching anniversary of the rescue of JERRY, and to prepare the papers for it. Thankful for this honor as I truly am, nevertheless I am constrained to decline it. I have presided at all the anniversaries of this important event, and written the address adopted at each of them. But my interest in them has declined greatly for the last two or three years, and I am now decidedly of the *opinion that it is useless to continue to repeat the fires* any longer.

The rescue of JERRY was a great and glorious event. Would to God it had been duly improved! But those who achieved it, and I include in this number all who cheered it on and rejoiced in every step of its progress, have, with few exceptions, proved themselves unworthy of the work of their own hands. We delivered JERRY in the face of the authority of Congress and Courts; and, as most of us believed, *in contempt also of a provision of the Constitution itself.* We delivered him, believing that there was no law, and could be no law for Slavery. On that occasion our humanity was up; and in vain would all the authorities on earth, even the Bible itself included, have bid it down. Our humanity owned JERRY for its brother; and so did it cling to him, that all the wealth of the world would not have sufficed to buy it off, or tempt it to ignore and betray him. * * * *

It is, perhaps, vain as respects its effect on Slavery, for me, or for any one else, to remonstrate against voting for those who believe in a law for Slavery, or, in other words, against Pro-Slavery voting. It is, perhaps, too late to bring Slavery to an end by peaceable means—too late to vote it down. *For many years I have feared, and published my fears, that it must go out in blood.* My speech in Congress on the Nebraska bill was strongly marked with such fears. Those fears have grown into belief. So debauched are the white people by Slavery that there is not virtue enough left in them to put it down. If I do not misinterpret the words and the looks of the most intelligent and noble of the black men who fall in my way, they have come to despair of the accomplishment of this work by the white people. The feeling among the blacks that they must deliver themselves gains strength with fearful rapidity. They are sensible how cruelly they have been deceived by the Liberty Party, the Free-Soil Party, the Republican Party, and the great mass of even the most loud-mouthed Abolitionists. They see that all these, instead of voting Slavery down, have voted it up. True, the Republican Party did not promise them much. But they did not expect it would insult and exasperate them by taking the name of "the white man's party." They did hope for some help from this party. But they get none. It lifts not a finger to repeal the Fugitive Slave act; nor to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; nor to abolish the inter-State traffic in human flesh. Nay, it goes so far as to admit that the Slavery of black men (it would not dare admit it in the case of but one white man) can be legalized in every State of the Union. The Dred Scott decision and the reopening of the African slave-trade are proofs that Slavery has never strengthened itself so rapidly as during the existence of this new and misnamed Republican Party.

The Republican writers and orators disclaim much against the obvious purpose of the slave power to overspread the Free States with Slavery by the help of its "natural ally," the Northern Democracy. But do not these writers and orators admit the right to do this when they admit the legality of Slavery in the Slave States? What is property in Virginia is by a law above human enactments property in Vermont also. He who is a slave or property in Mississippi is a slave or property in Massachusetts also. What is property anywhere is property everywhere. Moreover, it will in the end be found to be as vain as it is inconsistent to oppose the extension of Slavery into the Free States while upholding it in the Slave States. Gov. SEWARD was right in saying that the States must ultimately all be secured to freedom or given up to Slavery. But he did not see that his pleading by Slavery in the Slave States renders unavailing his opposition to its extension into the Free States. Gov. SEWARD can do nothing to prevent Slavery's going where it is not unless he holds it to be a principle and an outlaw where it is.

No wonder, then, is it that, in this state of facts which I have sketched, intelligent black men in the States and Canada should see no hope for their race in the practice and policy of white men. No wonder they are brought to the conclusion that no resource is left to them but in God and insurrections. *For insurrections, then, we may look any year, any month, any day. A terrible remedy for a terrible wrong! But come it must, unless anticipated by repentance and the putting away of the terrible wrong.*

It will be said that these insurrections will be failures; that they will be put down. Yes, but will not Slavery, nevertheless, be put down by them? *For what portions are there of the South that will cling to Slavery after two or three considerable insurrections shall have filled the whole South with horror?* And is it entirely certain that these insurrections will be put down promptly, and before they can have spread far? Will telegraphs and railroads be too swift for even the swiftest insurrections? *Remember that telegraphs and railroads can be rendered useless in an hour.* Remember, too, that many, who would be glad to face the insurgents, would be busy in transporting their wives and daughters to places where they would be safe from that worst fate which husbands and fathers can imagine for their wives and daughters. I admit that but for this embarrassment Southern men would laugh at the idea of an insurrection, and would quickly dispose of one. But trembling as they would for their beloved ones, I know of no part of the world where, so much as in the South, men would be like, in a formidable insurrection, to lose the most important time, and be distracted and panic-stricken.

When the day of her calamity shall have come to the South, and fire and rape and slaughter shall be filling *up the measure of her affliction, then will the* North have two reasons for remorse:

First—That she was not willing (whatever the attitude of the South at this point) to share with her in the expense and loss of an immediate and universal emancipation.

Second—That she was not willing to vote Slavery out of existence.

Then, too, when, alas, it will be too late, will be seen in the vivid light of the sufferings of our Southern brethren, both black and white, how shameful and of what evil influence was the apostacy of those "Jerry rescuers," who were guilty of falling from the "Jerry level" and casting Pro-Slavery votes.

But why should I have spoken of the sorrows that await the South? Whoever he may be that foretells the horrible end of American Slavery, is held both at the North and South to be a lying prophet—another Cassandra. The South would not respect her own JEFFERSON'S prediction of servile insurrection. How, then, can it be hoped that she will respect another's? If the South will not, with her own JEFFERSON, "tremble" when reflecting that "God is just"—if she will not see, with her own JEFFERSON, that "the Almighty has no attribute which can take side with" her in "a contest" with her slaves—then who is there either North or South that is capable of moving her fears and helping her to safety? Respectfully your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

CONFESSIONS OF AN ABOLITIONIST.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 19.

The following observations are from the pen of a leading anti-Slavery man in this city, and will attract attention at this juncture:

You ask me what I know in regard to this outbreak at Harper's Ferry. I answer—I know nothing; and yet I am not altogether ignorant concerning it.

More than a year ago, when the Kansas troubles had come to an end, a gentleman—for such he was by birth and breeding—fresh from the sc

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Monthly Magazine—A French Reading-Book—Selon Chlitron—The Press.

From our own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1859.

A charming autumnal day on Sunday last took all the fair world out to Chantilly, to the first Fall meeting of the "Society for the Acclimation of the Cheveline Race;" in other words, to the horse races. Since the Empire has taken the Jockey Club under its wing, and given it the Duke of Orleans' Chantilly Park, it is hardly necessary to say that the Chantilly Club is the most fashionable of the Parisian sporting clubs. Hardly were the Emperor's stables established there, when the Emperor began to take an interest in the sport. Under the Empire, two Derby days in the year, and two Grand Prizes, were established, and the Emperor's colors, the eagle and thunderbolt, were always seen to the front. Under the Republic, the Derby days were reduced to one, and the Grand Prizes to one

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1859.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

WINTER GARDEN—CHARGOUI III.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME—BATHING.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK—GOLDEN AGE—OBOUN PRINCE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: DUKE GIRL OF THE INN—SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM—Evening: OUT OF THE DEPTHS—SOMBRE BARONESS.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—DON JUAN D'AUTRICHE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

PALACE GARDEN—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUD'S PAGIA.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 906 Canal-street—Oval Admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 728 Broadway—WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete Digest of Events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Thursday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The further development of the extraordinary conspiracy at Harper's Ferry, shows that BROWN and his immediate aids were not without sympathy and assistance from Abolitionists in various parts of the North. Letters and other papers are said to have been discovered implicating GERRIT SMITH, FRED DOUGLASS and others of equally strong proclivities for Anti-Slavery agitation, in the movement, though there is a possibility that the documents in question, if genuine, may be connected with the earlier career of BROWN, in Kansas. There was also found among these papers an instrument described as the "Constitution" of the Provisional Government. This is the key and clue to the entire project. The Federal Government, it seems, was not to be overthrown; State authorities were to be left in formal possession of sovereignty; but supreme over all was to be JOHN BROWN, Commander-in-Chief, under the Provisional arrangement, who was to range the Union at the head of his parti-colored troops, redressing wrongs and liberating the enslaved; advising, as circumstances demanded, with a Provisional House of Representatives, established for that purpose somewhere in Western Virginia. To bring such rude governmental machinery as this into action, the motive power was insanely inadequate. The force voluntarily enlisted in the conspiracy did not exceed twenty-two men, of whom seventeen were whites. The remainder of the army consisted of impressed slaves; quite indisposed for fight, and constituting a fatal incumbrance to military operations. There was, to be sure, a vast army of fugitives counted upon as certain to assist the rebels the moment the standard of revolt was displayed; but so premature was the movement, and so prompt the action of the authorities that no time was given for the intended stampede. BROWN discusses his errors and details his plans with entire freedom. This frankness is perhaps due to the consciousness that his house, when searched, would be found to contain overwhelming evidence of his guilt and ample development of his aims and means. The case indeed is too flagrant to admit of any attempt at partial suppression. Yesterday various documents forming part of the insurrectionary scheme were transmitted to Washington. They are in cypher, and are supposed to be of the highest importance. Harper's Ferry remains in the hands of Federal troops. Capt. COOK with his fugitives have still eluded pursuit, though the chase is hotly urged.

By the steamship *Europa*, which reached Halifax last evening, we have later and interesting news from Europe. On the 6th inst. the obsequies of the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, late Minister of the United States at Paris, were celebrated at the Chapel of the Legation, the members of the Diplomatic Corps generally assisting. In England, a blue-book, containing the latest official correspondence relative to China, had been published. It contains dispatches from Mr. BRUCE, the British Envoy, in which he speaks of the success of Mr. WARD'S mission to Peking as highly probable; and expresses his gratitude for services received from the American Plenipotentiary. The Conference at Zurich was drawing to a close. The treaty, it was rumored, would be signed on the 10th. No knowledge of its terms had escaped; but it was rumored that by a secret understanding with the Courts of Vienna and Turin, the French Emperor would arbitrate all difficult questions.

Our San Francisco correspondent contradicts the Statement that Mr. BRODERICK had left a will. In the absence of that instrument, Mr. D. D. COLTON, one of Mr. B.'s seconds in the fatal duel, petitions for letters of administration upon his estate in favor of EDMUND WELCH and LUCY BROWN, who both claim to be cousins in the second degree of the deceased. Ex-Gov. MCDOUGAL contradicted the rumor that he had challenged Senator GWIN to mortal combat.

The Presbyterian Synod of New-York has been in session for the last three days in the lecture room of the Rev. Dr. MCELROY'S Church in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Thus far the members have transacted much regular business, and are at present engaged in considering the appeal of the Rev. Mr. KENNEDAY from a sentence of suspension from the ministry pronounced against him by the Long Island Presbytery.

In the case of SHARP *vs.* The Mayor, &c., in which a heavy judgment was not long since recovered against the City, on the Report of a Referee, a motion has been made by direction of the Comptroller, Mr. HAWS, to have the judgment set aside. The argument was commenced before Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, yesterday.

The Board of Education was in session last evening for several hours. The President called the attention of the Board to alleged neglect of duty on the part of the Finance Clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The subject was referred to the Finance Committee, the members of which were directed to designate some person to perform the duties of the position, and the Finance Clerk was suspended. A resolution directing the President and Clerk to sign drafts for the payment of those teachers whose salaries were withheld for the month of September last, designed to open the war on the Bible question, was offered by Mr. GLOVER, but the Board refused to entertain it. (Ayes 22, Nays 13.) Messrs. WARREN, WILLIAMS and CUSHING were appointed Trustees to receive the fund of $30,000 bequeathed to the Board by the late SETH GROSVENOR, which the Executor notified the Board that he was ready to pay.

The Academy of Medicine had a heated term last night in discussing resolutions which would have indorsed the action of the late Quarantine Convention, as to the non-contagion of yellow fever by persons, providing all *fomites* are scrupulously kept away. The whole subject was debated warmly, and one learned Fellow charged another learned Fellow with having omitted a couple of falsehoods. Finally the whole subject was tabled on motion of Dr. GRIFFIN, and the contagionists claimed the victory, though many who voted with them did so on the sole ground that the Academy was not called upon just now to express an opinion.

There was a fair amount of business in stocks yesterday, the market heading off steady in the afternoon, and prices a fraction higher than on Tuesday. In money the movement was unimportant, the demand among the brokers being less than usual. The rates were 6@7 per cent on demand loans, and 6@7 per cent for first-class discounts. Sales of Southern exchange on London at 109½, bank indorsement.

The movements in Flour were quite extensive, the receipts having been 22,153 bbls., and the sales 23,700 bbls. Included in the sales were about 8,000 bbls. taken by shippers. Prices were firmer, though not quotably higher, especially for superfine and extra State brands, which were in most favor. The freight engagements comprised 5,000 bbls. Flour for Liverpool at 2s.; 4,000 bbls. Flour for London at 2s. 3d., and (reported) 1,500 bbls. Flour for Glasgow at 2s. 6d., ₱ bbl. A more active inquiry prevailed for Wheat at improved prices. Other kinds of Grain, as well as Cotton, Tobacco, Metals, Sole Leather, Naval Stores, Tallow, Fish and Seeds were quiet. A fair demand existed for Provisions, Rice, Sugars, Whale, Sperm, and Linseed Oils, Hay, and Hops. There were 564 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live-Stock market the supply of Beef Cattle, for yesterday's sales, was smaller than for the past four months. Only 4,203 bullocks were brought in during the week, while the previous supply for some time past has averaged near 5,000. Prices were quite firm at an advance of ¼c. per pound on the estimated dressed weight, and the yards were entirely cleared at about 5 P. M. The total number of live animals of all kinds destined for slaughter, brought to the regular City yards during the week ending yesterday, amounted to 28,216: to wit, 4,203 Beeves; 580 Veal Calves; 15,615 Sheep and Lambs; 7,811 Swine; also, 195 Milch Cows, for milkmen and others. Cows are in moderate supply, but about enough for the demand and prices are unchanged. Veal Calves are selling at better rates, some of the choice grades bring 7½c. per pound, live weight. Sheep and Lambs are in full supply, and prices same as last week. Swine arrive quite freely, but there is a brisk demand and prices have advanced a shade.

The Negro Insurrection.

A correspondent in another column points the evident moral of the recent "insurrection," as it is absurdly styled, so far as two classes of our Southern population are concerned—those who desire to reopen the Slave-trade and those who advocate a dissolution of the Union. You see—he says to the first class—what an atmosphere of alarm and consternation is created by the slaves you already have among you. Why, then, seek to increase their number? You are forced—he says to the latter class—to rely upon the General Government and the military power of the nation, to put down even such paltry movements as this among the negroes of Virginia turns out to have been. What would you do if the Union were dissolved, and you not only had no Federal Government and National power to fall back upon, but the whole country beyond your own limits were enlisted actively and zealously against you?

This is all very cogent and conclusive so far as it goes; and to those whose only object is to make out of everything that occurs a point against the South, it will probably dispose of the whole subject. In their view the insurrection demonstrates the weakness and the dangers of Slavery, and establishes the folly and the peril of those who uphold the system. If you will keep a powder-magazine at your doors, you must expect to be blown up. You have nobody to blame but yourselves,—for you must know that incendiaries abound in every community; and if you do not court destruction, give up your magazine. Others go still further in apologizing for the outbreak. The *Evening Post* urges that the precedent of incendiarism has been set by the border ruffians of Kansas and the fillibusters of Nicaragua;—and that nobody can be greatly surprised, or find much fault, if it should be followed in Virginia. And the *Tribune* declines to censure the incendiaries in this case, partly because enough others will be found to do so, but mainly because they were upright, conscientious, heroic men,—who did *not* consider the Declaration of Independence a string of "glittering generalities," and who believed they were doing God service in the work they undertook. In other words, so far as any *principle* is involved, the *Tribune* applauds the movement at Harper's Ferry:—it withholds support only because it doubts the policy and expediency of such an attempt at emancipation.

We cannot regard any of these views as wholly just, or as covering the whole case. So far as we are at present advised, the movement was the work of an irresponsible madman or the conspiracy of fanatical and remorseless assassins. We have been and still are inclined to believe that it was the crazy freak of Ossawatomie BROWN,—goaded to insanity by wrongs inflicted upon him by Pro-Slavery ruffians in Kansas, and wildly rushing upon certain self-destruction in quest of revenge. In the facts of the actual explosion we see no reason to believe that it was the result of any general conspiracy,—that BROWN was aided or countenanced by any political party, or by any association of men,—or that any arrangements had been made for enlisting in the movement other sections of the South than that in which it began and ended. BROWN seems to have entered upon the affair with the belief that when once started the insurrection would spread of itself,—that the slaves from every quarter would rush to the standard which he had raised, and that a beginning was all that was needed to give the work complete success.

Our special correspondent, however, states that BROWN *told him* he had accomplices in the North; that associations in the Free States were supplying him with arms and with money for the prosecution of the work, and that he should have all the help he might need from that source. Of the truth of these statements we shall have better means of judging when we see the letters and documents said to have been found in BROWN'S possession. Without some such corroborating evidence we shall be slow to credit charges so seriously involving the character and patriotism of any portion of our fellow-citizens. There may be, among the open Abolitionists of the North, some who would willingly foment insurrections among the Southern slaves. GERRIT SMITH, in a letter written less than two months ago, which we publish in another column, suggests the possibility of just such outbreaks as this, and prophecies from them results so in keeping with his own desires as to suggest his own complicity in their origin. But it does not follow that, because a man predicts a certain result, he was instrumental in bringing it about; and we must see more conclusive evidence before we believe that even the most rabid of the Abolitionists among us, have had any direct agency in the insane and criminal outbreak which has just been crushed at Harper's Ferry.

No man can justify an insurrection of Southern slaves upon any other basis than this,—that *a better state of society for all concerned* would certainly result from it than that which now exists. Anything less than this would not compensate for the slaughter of innocent women and children, the wholesale destruction of property, the infliction of torture, rapine and every imaginable horror, the overthrow of all order, peace and security, and the bleak and bloody anarchy, which must inevitably attend upon the most successful insurrection of Southern slaves which could possibly take place. But who can claim as even probable any such result? Who believes for a moment that the enfranchised negroes of the Southern States if they were to throw off their chains to-morrow, could possibly inaugurate a state of society better than that in which they now exist? It is folly to point to our revolution as a precedent—for that was merely a change of political forms, and not at all a change of social condition. We were not plunging the colonies into anarchy, into hopeless confusion, into social chaos, when we cut them loose from British rule and launched them upon an independent career of their own. Our ship was rigged and manned—all her sails were set, her compasses adjusted, and her sailing directions given to her picked and appointed masters; we only cut her cables and sailed off upon another tack. But how are the Southern slaves to organize a new society, if they destroy the old one? Aside from every theory of rights and of law—discarding all thought of the Constitution and of loyalty to the common Union—the instinct of social order and of self-preservation brands every attempt at a servile insurrection in the Southern States as the very height of madness and of guilt. And no man in his senses can fail to treat such paltry caricatures of rebellion as this affair at Harper's Ferry, either as freaks of irresponsible insanity or as outbreaks of wild and reckless crime.

The *Herald*, and one or two sheets of kindred temper, are doing their utmost to alarm the South, by holding up this affair as only one incident of a gigantic crusade, organized at the North, and to be waged for the emancipation of Southern slaves by involving the Southern States in one vast outbreak of insurrection. Our Southern brethren will do themselves great harm if they suffer themselves to be terrified into believing any such thing. Such consternation as such reports are calculated to create, is only less calamitous than the evil which it apprehends. *The people of the North have neither agency in this movement, nor excuse, apology, or an instant's toleration for it.* A portion of the Northern political Press will unquestionably do everything in their power to render the Northern people as much suspected and as odious to the South as possible:—but they will do the North gross injustice, and inflict upon those who put faith in their slanders the grossest injury. The people of the North are not assassins nor conspirators:—nor will they tolerate assassination or conspiracy against their sister States by their own citizens. And if future disclosures should show that any of our people have been connected with this movement, we trust that prompt measures will be taken to bring them to justice and vindicate our community from any share in their guilt. If any citizen of New-York shall be proved to have been a party to this conspiracy,—to have aided in its organization, and given money or arms to advance its bloody and revolutionary projects, we trust *that Gov.* MORGAN *will be called on to surrender him for trial by a jury of his country.* Let the issue be made between the Constitutional Republic, and any attempt to overthrow it, and, so far as the authorities and the people of New-York are concerned, we have no fears of the result.

Our Relations with Mexico.

The Philadelphia *North American* dissents from our advice concerning Mexico, partly because we have no interests there requiring our interference, and partly because the Mexicans do not seem to suffer much from the condition of anarchy which has become chronic among them. Taking the precaution to repeat that we contemplate no interference against their will, and no encroachment upon their rights or territories, we beg to remind our cotemporary that, by curing this chronic anarchy, we might so increase our interests there as to confer very great benefits upon both countries. Anarchy is certainly not profitable to Mexico, and we have the best possible reason for believing that their ablest and most patriotic public men earnestly desire deliverance from it. Our trade with such a population, so near our doors, ought to be very much greater than it is, and would speedily become so under such a policy as we have urged. Let us remind the *American* of a few facts in this connection of special interest to its own locality.

The only locomotive now running on a railroad in the Republic of Mexico, was imported from Philadelphia, and it is driven over the road from the City of Mexico to the village of Guadalupe, a distance of five miles, by a Philadelphia engineer; and there is every reason to believe that if the proposed treaty with Mexico, which our Philadelphia cotemporary opposes so earnestly, was consummated, there would be an extensive demand from that country for Philadelphia engines and locomotives, and Philadelphia engineers to drive them. Moreover, it is believed by those who have studied the subject thoroughly, that if the aforesaid treaty is ratified, it will, within a reasonable period of time, create a trade between the United States and Mexico, worth *two hundred millions of dollars* per annum. The manufacturing and commercial interests of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania would figure in this amount to the extent of many millions. Once convinced of these facts, no respectable journal would denounce the Mexicans as fit for nothing except to cut each other's throats and continue the work of self-destruction and national ruin.

A little more than ten years ago, one solitary ship from Boston, which appeared on the California coast once a year, was sufficient to transact all the business between the United States and that region. Since that period, our "wholesale influence" has been extended throughout that district, and our trade therewith amounts to more than sixty millions per annum! There are several Californias in the Republic of Mexico, and though the same kind of "wholesale influence" we exercise in California is not contemplated in regard to Mexico, the milder measures we have ventured to suggest would accomplish very marked results in the same direction.

The idea of the *American*, that because we have at present no very large interests at stake in Mexico, we should take no interest in the future welfare of that Republic, is not in accordance with the enterprising and progressive spirit which has given us our present rank among the commercial nations of the Earth.

CARE OF ARMORIES.—A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that the United States Armory at Harper's Ferry became an easy prey to the marauders, because Congress recently cut down the appropriations for the care of arsenals and armories throughout the country, and thus compelled the Department to dismiss a large number of the trained and disciplined men who had previously acted as guards and gate-keepers. There is an immense amount of very valuable material, including machinery and apparatus for its construction, constantly kept in these *dépôts*. The recent affair shows how easily they may fall a prey to violence or cupidity. The event may inculcate a lesson which Congress should profit by.

AN INSURRECTION OUTSIDE.—Whatever other results may flow from the Harper's Ferry insurrection, it seems quite certain to flood the country with messages, proclamations and miscellaneous fulminations from the fluent pen of Gov. WISE. Nothing has appeared as yet, but we see, looming in the distance, an interminable procession of pronunciamentos, each more terrible than the other, and all breathing the very spirit of disaster and destruction to the Abolitionists. At the latest advices Gov. WISE was calling for horsemen to scour the mountains of Virginia in pursuit of suppositious fugitives,—and demanding that the General Government should surrender the prisoners in its hands to the sovereign authority of the Old Dominion. It is pleasant to see the Governor thus prompt to assert the doctrine of popular local sovereignty in this practical case, and we presume he will have little difficulty in enforcing his claim.

But let the Governor beware lest his zeal get the better of his discretion. Let him curtail his messages and curb his ambition,—lest, by overdoing the business, he give it an undue and a dangerous importance, and invoke the very perils which he believes he has averted. It is undoubtedly important to put down the Republicans and to checkmate DOUGLAS; but even such triumphs would be too dearly purchased by lighting a flame of actual insurrection throughout Virginia and the Southern States.

LICENSE OF SOLDIERY.—Our City Inspector, it seems, keeps a target company; and his subordinate officers, judging from the Police returns, assert a much more summary jurisdiction over private persons and property than we have been in the habit of submitting to. It appears that as the company were marching through Broadway yesterday they encountered one of the business wagons of SINCLAIR & Co., and because the driver and one or two other employés did not see at once the perfect propriety of their turning the horses out of their place, they were assaulted, beaten and severely injured by Capt. J. IRVING and two or three others more noted hitherto as disorderly bruisers and office-holders than as men of military rank and renown. We suggest to Commander-in-Chief DELAVAN the propriety of imposing some little civility and sense of order upon his subordinates;—and to the Board of Police Commissioners the duty of inquiring why their Policemen see fit to look idly on while two or three citizens are beaten and bruised by rowdies in uniform.

THE TIMES AND THE EVENING POST.—We beg to assure the *Evening Post* that we have never employed the services of any person, on either side of the Atlantic, whom we had any reason to suppose was already engaged in the service of the *Post*. We concur entirely in its estimate of such an attempt to interfere with the organization of a rival journal.

Madame MARIO proffered us her *exclusive* services as a correspondent in Italy during the War. We engaged them upon her own terms, without any intimation that she had made any other engagement, and upon her own pledge that she would neither seek nor entertain any other proposition. She has written for us according to her agreement, and we have paid her according to ours. We prefer to think that she was misunderstood by the *Post*, rather than to adopt its theory that "she has broken her engagement." The *Post* speaks of another matter in this connection—thus:

"The *Evening Post* had another correspondent in Italy at the time of the war, whose letters suddenly ceased. We discovered afterwards that he had been employed by the editor of the TIMES."

The gentleman referred to proffered his services to the Editor of the TIMES, who was then in Paris, and added, in reply to inquiries, that he had sent several letters from Italy to the *Post*, merely at a venture, and without any engagement or promise of pay; that he did not intend, in any case, to continue them, and that he desired to enter into an arrangement with the TIMES. Upon this statement he was engaged to write, not from Italy, to which he did not return, but from Paris during the temporary absence of our regular correspondent at the seat of war. He fulfilled his engagement, received his pay, and ceased to write. This is the whole of that affair. We are quite willing to leave the *Post* to say whether it subjects us to the reproach of dishonorable interference with its *employés*.

The Insurrection and its Lessons to Southern Advocates of the Slave-Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There could hardly be a stronger argument against the reopening of the Slave-trade than has been furnished by the events of the last week at Harper's Ferry, and we earnestly commend it to the attention of the fanatics who have been uproariously demanding fresh supplies of Guinea negroes, as essential to the prosperity of the South. If anything could convince a sensible man that the South has quite negroes enough for its comfort, if not for its safety, it would be the uproar created by "old BROWN'S" insurrection. If we pride ourselves upon anything, it is upon the solidity of our political system, upon our indifference to the plots of conspirators and the ravings of visionaries. We are always, and with reason, making merry over the throes of alarm in which the despotic Governments of older countries are constantly plunged, over their sensitiveness to the smallest indication of discontent, over the convulsions into which they are thrown by the smallest riot or outbreak.

We mock at these fears of Kaiser and King, and glory in our own security. But see the exhibition we have made of ourselves during the past week! Twenty men, led by an old madman, seize on a village in the night, and in the morning take forcible possession of an armory. If things were in their normal condition, the Sheriff of the county ought to have disposed of the matter in the course of the following day, by calling a *posse* from the neighborhood, firing a volley, and battering in the door, as the United States marines did, with a ladder or a beam. The whole affair ought to have occupied the same place in your columns with an account of a Mackerelville faction fight, or of wholesale rape and robbery on board a Baltimore steamboat. The public ought to have treated it as they treat the doings of the Louisiana Vigilance Committee, or of the mal-content laborers on the Erie Railroad. But what are the facts of the case? The news is telegraphed to all quarters of the Union as being a "negro insurrection," and forthwith the excitement becomes as intense as if a hostile army had landed in Chesapeake Bay, and were marching straight on Washington. A Cabinet meeting is summoned; Secretary FLOYD communicates intelligence of such information received by him weeks previously, United States marines and United States artillery are dispatched to the "seat of war," the Virginia militia and the Baltimore militia is called out. Gov. WISE hurries off by express train, breathing out threatenings and slaughter, and proposing to demolish the rebels and their prisoners together by a round of artillery. The upshot of the affair is that by the time the wretched BROWN and his twenty men meet their fate; full a thousand troops, with artillery, are collected on the spot, though there has really been no negro rising whatever, and the sole enemy is a score of lunatics armed with Sharp's rifles, and shut up in a loop-holed house.

When our Southern friends have their quarters so easily beaten up by two or three crazy adventurers from Kansas that it takes federal forces, led by a Colonel of the United States Army, and two or three regiments of militia, to restore their peace of mind, it may be permitted to us respectfully to inquire what the state of affairs would be if the negroes really did rise, in any considerable body and a servile war really did break out? If this remedy was, in such case, to bear the same proportion to the disease, as in this Harper's Ferry "insurrection," the whole militia of the Western States, or as many of them as could be got under arms, say 500,000 men, would be the least we should be expected to contribute to for its suppression, to say nothing of our anxiety of mind, the interruption to our business, and the expense of keeping our forces on foot. We all know, and nobody knows better than the Southerners themselves, that we should have to bear our part to the fullest extent, if for humanity's sake alone, in putting down a negro rebellion. We have, then, a perfect right to inquire of the noisy demagogues, who have been calling for fresh importations of negroes, if this Harper's Ferry affair is a fair indication of their own state of mind regarding negro risings; and, if so, with what face they can ask the country to agree to a large increase to this source of alarm—we will not say element of danger, which they cherish so eagerly. If the United States has to keep Southern negroes in order, or if it takes a thousand men to arrest twenty armed Abolitionists, the United States has, certainly, something to say about the number of negroes there shall be to keep in order, or for Abolitionists to practice their wiles upon. We can assure the BROWNS and the YANCEYS that, until they prove themselves better able to manage the "property" they have than recent events would seem to indicate, they will find some difficulty in getting us to agree to their making further acquisitions of the same sort.

The affair, moreover, contains a warning to disunionists, also, and there are more of these than of would-be slave-traders. If "Old BROWN" has proved so troublesome and alarming, in command of his twenty lunatics, how would it be when the whole South would be foreign soil, and the excitement of insurrections among the slaves would be a favorite occupation for whole hordes of Northern fanatics? The ills we have are doubtless irksome; but we confess we see in those upon which the fire-eaters so eagerly propose to precipitate us, less comfort for the Slave States than for any other portion of the Union.

SALUS POPULI.

CALIFORNIA.

The Late Senator Broderick—Did he Leave a Will?—A Mock Duel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 23, 1859.

The excitement growing out of the death of Senator BRODERICK is rapidly subsiding, and, although large numbers of our citizens will long remember with grief his untimely end, it is to be hoped that our people will soon sink enough of mere private feeling to enable them to gather from the sad event and its surroundings those lessons of public wisdom which the melancholy facts suggest. A circular, now receiving numerous signatures among the merchants and other citizens of San Francisco, recommends a meeting to be held at some early day to consider and adopt the best means of erecting a suitable monument to the deceased.

The rumor mentioned in my last to the effect that Mr. BRODERICK left a will seems to have been erroneous. No will can be found, and Mr. DAVID D. COLTON—one of Mr. BRODERICK'S seconds in the fatal duel—has petitioned the Probate Court for letters of administration upon his estate, as follows:

The Petition of David D. Colton, a resident of said city and county, respectfully showeth:

That DAVID C. BRODERICK died in said city and county, on or about the 16th day of September, A. D., 1859; that said deceased at, or immediately previous to the time of his death, was a resident of said city and county, and that he has left an estate within the jurisdiction of this Court.

That due search and inquiry have been made to ascertain if said deceased left any will; but none has been found, and according to the best knowledge and belief of your petitioner, said deceased died intestate. Your petitioner further shows that the estate of said deceased, so far as he has been able to ascertain the same, is about the sum of $130,000, and is incumbered by mortgages amounting in the aggregate to about $85,000, and consists entirely of real estate in San Francisco; and that the only heirs at law of said deceased within this State are EDMUND WELCH and LUCY BROWN, whose consent and request in writing, together with that of the creditors of the estate of said deceased to this application, and the appointment of your petitioner as administrator of the estate of said deceased, is annexed and made part of this petition.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that a day of court may be appointed for hearing this application, that due notice thereof be given by the clerk by posting notices according to law, and that upon said hearing and the proofs to be adduced, letters of administration upon said estate may be issued to your petitioner, &c. DAVID D. COLTON.

Edmund Welch being duly sworn, deposes and says on oath: That he is a resident of said city and county; that he was acquainted with DAVID C. BRODERICK during his life-time; that affiant is one of the next of kin to, and as he is informed and verily believes, one of the heirs at law of said deceased, to wit: the cousin in the second degree to the said deceased; that affiant is informed and believes there are no other relatives to the said decedent in the said State, except one LUCY BROWN, who is also one of the heirs at law and the next of kin to the decedent; that affiant has heard read the foregoing petition of DAVID D. COLTON for letters of administration, and well knows the contents thereof; that affiant consents to said petition and application, and requests that letters of administration upon said estate may be granted by the Court to the said DAVID D. COLTON in accordance with the prayer of his petition. EDMUND WELCH.

LUCY BROWN makes an affidavit (signed by her mark) similar to that of EDMUND WELCH, claiming to be also a cousin in the second degree to the deceased. Then follows the consent of creditors:

We, the undersigned, creditors of the estate of DAVID C. BRODERICK, deceased, show to the Court that we, and each of us, have read the foregoing petition and application of DAVID D. COLTON for letters of administration, and know its contents; that we, and each of us hereby consent to said application, and request the Court will appoint said COLTON Administrator of said estate, in accordance with the prayer of said petition.

A. J. MCCABE,	ARISTIDES WELCH,
GEORGE W. GREEN,	(By his Attorney, HALL MCALLISTER.)
A. A. SELOVER,	
JOHN A. MCGLYNN,	EDWARD FIELD,
A. J. BUTLER,	(By his Attorney in fact, EDWARD BOSQUI.)

The hearing of the application for letters of administration was fixed for Monday, 3d October next.

The *Times* of this city believes that Mr. BRODERICK has left a will somewhere. It says:

"It is scarcely possible that Mr. BRODERICK left no will. He was uniformly careful in such respects. He certainly did make a will before his duel several years since with Mr. SMITH. It is the opinion of one who has been intimate with Mr. BRODERICK for 20 years, that the will then made is still extant, in Washington. If so, by that will the disposition of his property must be decided."

The rumor was industriously circulated here on the day of the sailing of the last mail steamer for Panama, that Ex-Governor JOHN MCDOUGAL had challenged Senator GWIN just before he left for Washington. Mr. MCDOUGAL has, in consequence, published a card, in which he says: "The rumor, current and published, that I had challenged Dr. GWIN prior to his leaving on the steamer yesterday, is incorrect. It is due to him to state that he received no message of this character from myself."

On Sept. 20, at Sacramento, W. W. COPE (the newly elected Justice of the Supreme Court) was sworn in by Judge BALDWIN, as Associate Justice of the Court, in place of Judge TERRY, resigned.

The community was much shocked a day or two ago by the announcement of a fatal duel at Sonora, between SYLVESTER KNIGHT and J. E. EBERBACH. According to the published account, the weapons used were large dueling pistols, and the distance ten paces. KNIGHT fell at the first fire. The ball struck him in the neck, shattering the left clavicle, passing upward and outward, wounding the jugular vein and injuring the second articulation of the spine. KNIGHT is sinking rapidly and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

EBERBACH was attended by Judge Stewart, Col. Cole and Judge Quint, as seconds, and Drs. Walker and Brown as surgeons. KNIGHT was accompanied by Capt. Weston, Mr. Cotter and Major Greenwood as seconds, and attended by Drs. Thompson and Adams as surgeons. All the physicians on the ground volunteered their services to Mr. KNIGHT in his suffering condition. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the duelists, but the officer was too late to interrupt the difficulty.

The affair thus specifically detailed, turned out to have been an exacted farce. It seems that of the two principals in this "affair," J. E. EBERBACH is accused of being an "abolitionist." SYLVESTER KNIGHT is Keeper of the United States Hotel, at that place. His partner, PERRY, charged EBERBACH with having taken or stolen a pair of boots. At this EBERBACH was naturally indignant, and challenged PERRY to fight a duel. The latter, however, being a man of family, his partner, KNIGHT, took up the quarrel for him, accepted the challenge himself, to which EBERBACH made no objection, and thus had the duel on his own hands. On this state of facts, KNIGHT proposed to "sell" EBERBACH, and contrived to secure "seconds" on both sides in his interest—EBERBACH being the only party in earnest for a fight.

The parties went to the ground selected, just beyond Cannon Hill, in the neighborhood of Sonora. After tossing for the ground, the weapons (regular dueling pistols) were loaded with blank cartridges. The parties were then placed in position, and the hair-triggers set. EBERBACH held his pistol pointed upwards, and while receiving instructions from his

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accomplished in spite of the most desperate opposition. The Democracy manfully, fearlessly and successfully met the issue, and the Democratic Convention was more prepared organization on the part of the Democracy of these States, however, was not accomplished at once. The seceders retired a little, gathered their forces, and organized a little, but weakly and ineffectually, a rival Convention to meet the one previously held by the Democracy.

Before again taking position, the seceders were invited to drink some brandy, which had been provided with croton oil. Mr. FORNEY, a good Democrat, was not suspecting to detect the foreign substance in the liquor, but the first who tasted was fool enough absorbed to swallow any outrage on his sense of taste. The seceders now again placed in position, the word given and Kansas fell, of course without discharging his pistol. Secretary BIGLER kept back the ball and powder, and pleased at the success of his fire. KANSAS appeared to be mortally wounded, and managed to give himself a very bloody appearance by using a sponge which had been previously soaked in red ink, and concealed beneath his vest. Secretary BIGLER immediately left the ground, and was followed by the crowd. Some one finally let into the secret, and cried, "Hang him! hang him!" The last seen of him he was being run through the streets of Sonora, swearing he would fight any of Kansas's friends who dared to take up his cause. This affair proves two things—that Kansas is a coward, although, it may be, an Abolitionist, to true grit, and that Kansas ought to have been shot.

We see having a Pacific Railroad Convention in our city at the present time, with delegates from all parts of the State and from Oregon and Washington Territories. I do not see, however, that his body have yet developed anything particular. Mr. T. D. JUDAH, railroad engineer, of Sacramento, has made a considerable railroad speech in relation to the means of promoting railroad enterprise within the State; and Col. FRANK W. LANDER, the Government Engineer, who has just arrived here from his Missouri and Honey Lake wagon-road expedition, last night favored the Convention with a most patriotic and practical address upon the subject of constructing the Pacific Railroad across the Continent. The Convention have decided that San Francisco ought to be the western terminus of any road that is constructed.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at New-Rochelle.

SPEECH BY EX-MAYOR WOOD.

A Democratic Ratification Meeting was held last evening, at New-Rochelle. Ex-Mayor WOOD was the principal speaker. Subjoined is a summary of his remarks:

Mr. WOOD at the outset sought to show that this country is really governed by party majorities, instead of the Constitutional majority of States originally intended to control it, and went on to say that the coming Presidential contest would turn wholly upon the doctrine proclaimed by Mr. SEWARD at Rochester, who boldly said there must be an irrepressible conflict between the people of the North and the people of the South, in which one or the other section shall conquer—that the Union must become "all slave or all free"—that this infamous and fratricidal war must go on until the South shall force the people of the North into an abandonment of their own free institutions or that the North shall drive the South, *vi et armis* I suppose, into an abandonment of its system of labor, the freedom of the slaves and the consequent extinction of its industrial pursuits and its agricultural prosperity. SEWARD, speaking for the "Republicans," (Mr. WOOD went on to say,) says to us: "Let us force the emancipation of the blacks, that we may make slaves of the whites; let us elevate our own political clan though we may impoverish the nation; let us coerce the free people of one section in the name of freedom; subjugate real liberty under pretense of subduing nominal Slavery; let us play the hypocrite, so that we can the better act the pirate; let us settle a useless principle, though in doing so we sever a united people; let there be an 'irrepressible conflict' between all that is great and good in the confederacy of States, and the 'consolidarity of the people,' so that upon the ruins of the conflict I shall become the Nero of the occasion to fiddle upon the smoking ashes of what was once the glorious compact of American States; and let me have the inglorious distinction of being the first American President as WASHINGTON was the first." The contest has already begun in Virginia, where the action of BROWN is only a foretaste of the action of SEWARD, if he should reach the Executive chair. Mr. WOOD thought it would be well to let the American people know that it is not all the mere rhetoric of a demagogue—that it is not only possible but probable that the day is rapidly approaching when every Slave State will become a field of carnage under this odious theory of "all free." The results of such a war would be disastrous to all the great interests of the country. England is interested in bringing them about and SEWARD is her choice for President. His recent interviews with her Ministry are full of significance. Intervention on this point. If a dissolution of the American Union can be accomplished by the election of SEWARD to the Presidency, three great national objects dear to the British Government will have been attained, viz.: A powerful national rival destroyed; the commercial, carrying and manufacturing States of the North crippled, and an exclusive monopoly of the trade with the cotton-growing States obtained. For the Free States she would have measures of hostility, while to the South she would offer protection with arms and money. She would guarantee the independence of the South. Thus a Southern hostile Government would be created at our doors—backed up by the fearful military power of Great Britain and composed of bold and chivalrous men conscious of having been deeply injured by Northern aggression, Northern fanaticism and Northern injustice. Mr. WOOD spoke at some length of State politics and said he should take a future opportunity to discuss the affairs of New-York City. He closed by exhorting the Democrats to elevate themselves to the real issues of the contest,—forget the broils which have distracted the party and see no other beacon than that which leads to victory.

Working of the Registry Law.

The second day of the City Registration was very much like the first as regards the manner in which the business was attended to at the various places appointed. No definite idea seemed to be entertained by the Registrars as to the precise nature of their duties. Some of them utterly refused to register the names of those who made application to them, alleging as a reason that

The New-York Times, Thursday, October 30, 1862

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHESAPEAKE LITERARY UNION LECTURES.—The Chesapeake Literary Union will open its lecture season in the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next, with a lecture by Rev. Dr. Cheever, entitled "Sunshine and Shadow." The Union is composed of a number of young men, connected with the Chesapeake Mercantile Library Association, and the object of the lectures is to raise funds for the purchase of books for the Library. The Union has been in existence for two years, and has a membership of 300. The lectures will be given on Monday evenings, at intervals of a fortnight, and the following gentlemen have been engaged to deliver lectures: Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Dr. Hosack, Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Taylor

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS,
NO. 25 WEST 38TH-ST.,
Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will recommence on the first Monday in Oct. (omitting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter department, a Gentleman, the most distinguished talent is secured.

MARSH'S CO'NTING-ROOMS,
For Practical and Thorough Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS PAIRS,
No. 256 Broadway, Astor-ace' Building.
Circulars, with all particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COPPER PLATE WORKS, new and beautiful patterns, printed in colors, for sale.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of November next.
For circulars address Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 256 5th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.
Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, Principals.
Classes to commence the academic year on Sept. 12, 1859. Pupils received at any time, and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 300. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by able experienced Professors and Instructors.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 21 East 31st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native teachers, and the pure accent of French is acquired by constant speaking. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Brother's, No. 411 Broadway.
M. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-room.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE REV. R. BENTHUSE, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 36th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and a thorough home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is given to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMORE, No. 32 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—The Winter Session commences Oct. 26. Terms, $140 per annum. Male and Female Departments distinct in management and locality. Circulars may be had of the Principals, or at Sutton & Phinney's, No. 414 Pearl-st., New-York.
JOHN W. KOUND, A. M., Principal Male Department.
Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

MADAME RUTTRAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Orange, N. J., on Sept. 28. The location adds to the advantages of attention the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.
Madame RUTTRAY would respectfully refer to the Rev. Edward D. Neill, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Ramsey, Esq., Trinity Building.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., Near Hallet's Cove, will commence its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the most public seminaries, with the many privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of location and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 35th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

HOME INSTITUTE—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 4. Circulars, with full particulars, can be obtained from Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place; Samuel Cantrell, Esq., No. 312 Broadway; Wm. H. Earle, Esq., No. 6 Liberty-place; James Haggart, Esq., No. 67½ Bowery; or from the Principal.
R. H. WHEELER.

THIS MONTH ONLY.—$2 50 FOR A COURSE of 20 lessons in Penmanship, from the most successful living teacher. Subscribers will have until the 1st of January to complete their lessons. Men, women and children taught during the day and evening, and full course guaranteed to all. Also, a thorough course of double entry book-keeping and arithmetic.
OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH, No. 363 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of J. Beach, No. 61 Cedar-st., and of S. P. Yorke, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. G. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 22 West 38th-st., Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 2, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principals or Rev.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. Munroe I. Lockwood, Principal; H. Hinds, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 498 Broadway; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition moderate. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,
THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Browning, No. 630; Christern's, No. 703; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 15. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 8. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 344 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

PROF. A. BASSET IS ABOUT FORMING his classes in French and Spanish, on the 27th inst. He has a system of teaching for all ages and capacities unsurpassed. Writing taught perfectly in six lessons, on the Dubertis system, at his rooms, No. 48 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty; those wishing to secure a residence in this school for girls, address C. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 46 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 22 and 24 East 20th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept. 12.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS CAN OBTAIN for children a pleasant and permanent home, with board and tuition, in a private family. Only a few will be taken; they will receive the undivided attention of their preceptress. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address to the principal, or apply at No. 65 Beekman-st., New-York.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 257 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

$32 50—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Cattskill Mountains. Boarders (of either sex) received any time. Arrangements for interviews may be had at No. 115 Nassau-st., opposite, until November 1.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y.—A. Williamson, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

R. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient; Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, Reopens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty-five.
WATSON, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA DUTCHESS County, N. Y.—Rev. D. CASE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term low. Circulars sent on application.

TARRYTOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 2. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 18 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 42 EAST 31ST-st., (between Madison and 5th avs.), will reopen her French and English school on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS E. S. FRISBIE'S SCHOOL, NO. 177 West 18th-st., near Sixth-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 35th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special charge), No. 201 Broadway, corner 16th-st., reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; at No. 154 Nassau-st., Putnam's, No. 321 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 1. $180 per year.
R. C. FLOYD, A. B., Principal.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS SPENT SEVeral years in the study of the higher mathematics, and the natural sciences, in one of the first colleges in the country, will give instruction in these branches at residences of the pupils or in schools. Address R. S., Box No. 131 Times Office.

A LADY WILL GIVE DAILY INSTRUCTION in the English branches, Music and French, in exchange for board in a strictly private family. Undoubted references given and required. Address M. B. M., Box No. 174 Times Office.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL, for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 37th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 60 East 32d-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMford, CONN.—E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ENtering its twenty-third year—comprises Primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, at 120 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DESIRES A private pupil for instruction on the piano-forte; young beginners will be taken on very moderate terms; references of the first respectability. Address E. D. L., Brooklyn Post-office, or Box No. 106 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FEMALE TEACHER OF MUSIC, two or three children to teach in exchange for board. Address MUSIC, Chambers' Piano Ware-rooms, 4th-av. and Astor-place, stating location, &c.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF Reclining Furniture, manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 620 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING wishes a situation as visiting governess; is competent to instruct in all the English branches; rudiments of music on the piano, and various kinds of fancy work. Terms reasonable, according to instruction required. References exchanged. Address C. D., Station D, Post-office.

TO TEACHERS.—A FIRST-RATE OPPORTUNity for a competent person is now open to commence a school a short distance from the City, on the banks of the Hudson River, if attended to immediately. Address M. C., "Croton on the Hudson," stating where an interview can be had.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND MUSIC.—WANTED—in a boarding-school near the City, a first-rate teacher of French, German, vocal and instrumental music, with piano-forte. None need apply but an unmarried man, of unquestionable character and experience. Address E. BEYMOUR, Bloomfield, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY TO GO A short distance into the country to instruct and assist in the care of young children, and be a companion to an elderly lady; must be capable of giving instruction on the piano. Address, with references, C., Box No. 1,348 Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—AN AMERICAN LADY, WHO has had several years experience in teaching, both in this country and abroad, desires a situation as resident governess in a private family. Best references given. Address A. E. C., Bible-House, Astor-place.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching music, French, drawing and English, wishes a situation as governess in a family. Would go South. Address GOVERNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY RESiding about twelve miles from the City, a governess to instruct two young ladies in English, French, &c. Address Box No. 48, Post-office, Flushing, L. I.

MILITARY DRILL.—WANTED—A GOOD teacher of drill. Apply at No. 900 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET.

SUITES OF ROOMS AND OFFICES
TO LET ON BROADWAY.
Several suites of rooms fronting on Broadway, in the white marble building now fitting up for the MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. These rooms are suited for insurance, lawyers and other offices, and a large room with fine light, suited for a studio or daguerreotype room. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL,
(Tiffany & Co.'s,) No. 550 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A THREEstory and basement house, six rooms, with plenty of Croton water and pantries and place for fuel, to a responsible family. Possession the 1st of November, or sooner if required. Terms $18 per month. Inquire at No. 249 33d-st. two doors west of 9th-av., for one week, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

A MOST MAGNIFICENT BROWN STONE house to let on Madison-av., cheap, at $2,000. Will be let for $1,600 per year. Also a splendid brown stone on 31st-st., very near 5th-av., for $1,700. Also a very fine brown stone on East 27th-st., very near 4th-av., rent $1,200, immediate possession. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED FIRSTclass boarding-house to let; contains 16 rooms, with all the modern improvements. There are 14 boarders who wish to remain. A splendid chance. Rent $1100 a month, and board two gentlemen.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 EAST 28th-st.; possession 1st November. Also, No. 64 East 32d-st., possession immediately, to private families only; are newly furnished and in perfect order. For permits to see the house, apply at No. 46 East 23d-st., from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement fitted up in the best manner; would shape for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A handsome three-story house, in perfect order; has hot and cold water, bath, &c., and can be had either 1st of May next, and at a moderate rent after that date. Apply to H. J. CULLEN, Montague-place, corner of Clinton-st., or D. BEDELL, No. 69 Cranberry-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—A NEW FIRSTclass house, with all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, hot and cold water, gas, &c., to the third story. Apply at No. 119 East 31st-st., near 3d-av., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO RENT.—THE THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 204 Henry-st. House furnished in the best manner, has gas and water throughout, from cellar to attic. Also, the furniture for sale suitable for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A FULL-SIZED, FIRST-CLASS house, elegantly finished, and replete with the modern improvements, in the best location on Madison-av. Rent, to an approved tenant, very moderate, for one or more years. Address C. S., Box No. 131 Times Office.

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN DEsirable neighborhoods, furnished and unfurnished, to let to prompt paying tenants at reduced prices for the balance of the year. DINGEE & BOULDEN, No. 9 Nassau and No. 13 Pine-st.

HOUSE NO. 710 BROADWAY—TO LET, THE entire upper part, containing 23 rooms, or would be let separately for business purposes. Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN, No. 90 Nassau-st.

TO RENT.—THE BASEMENT IN THE TIMES Building, under the Times Office, running through from Park-row to Nassau-st. Apply at the Counting Room of the Times.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREEstory and attic house No. 60 7th-av., near 2d-av.; pleasantly situated, and a very desirable private residence. Inquire as above.

A NEAT 12 1-2 FEET FRONT NEW HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, is offered at the nominal rent of $400 per year until May. Possession 1st November. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE $800 house is offered for $325 up to May next, finely located and in fine order. Possession at once.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF AN ELIGIBLY located brick building for manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN D. HOMERGUE, corner 1st-av. and 32d-st.

TO LET.—THE BASEMENT No. 1 NASSAU-ST. Inquire of New Amsterdam Insurance Co., No. 7 Wall-st.

LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 97 NORTH MOORE-st., near the river, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Also, a good cellar.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED.—A FARM OF ABOUT SIXTY acres, within fifty miles of New-York; would prefer near the Hudson River. Address J. C., Box No. 4,238 Post-office, stating size, location, improvements, price, terms, &c.

FARM WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF NEWYork, the agricultural purposes. Address, stating situation, size, character of soil and improvements, with lowest cash price, Box No. 47 New-York Post-office.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPERPHOSphate of Lime.—For low-lying grain and grass crops in Fall. Price $2 per 100 lbs. For sale by CHARLTON MAPES, Agricultural Chemist and Seed Warehouse, 189 and 191 Water-st., and 31 Beekman-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber will expose for sale by Auction, on Tuesday next, Fulton County, N. Y., 3 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and 3 miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 300 acres, all first-class land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it has 200 acres of brook, good fruit, is easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The buildings are large, and farmer says in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large forge, flouring-mill, large tannery, woolen factory, &c. The land will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a farm or residence, or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—A GOOD IMbuilt in the best manner; marble mantels, marble tiled in the hall; also of house 20x40 ft.; has been occupied for the last eight years as a market, doing a first-class business. In connection therewith is a smoke-house and ice-house, which alone will bring in the interest of the whole outlay; also store fixtures, carpenter shop, &c., all connected with the butchering business. The whole will be sold for $5,000; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at CORBET'S Fork Store, in Atlantic-st., between Hicks and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR NEW THREEstory and attic brown-stone house and lot, No. 47 9th-st., 250 feet west of 6th-av.; it is finished in the most complete style, with every modern convenience, and will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms; house, 20 by 50 feet, with an extension of 15 by 21 feet; lot 25 feet by half the block. Apply to L. G. PEARSON, on the premises, or at No. 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF LAND, with dwelling, barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings; 1¼ miles from Muncey Station, on the Erie Railroad; in an excellent neighborhood; seven churches and three schools within two miles of the property. Vacant City lots would be taken in exchange for the above.
RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,261 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 102 East 34th-st., first house east of Lexington-av.; in complete order, and replete with all the modern improvements built by the owner, for his own use; leaves to suit. For particulars, apply to JAMES OWENS, on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Massapaqua Station, on the Dyrhold and Flushing Railroad, in Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is particularly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

CHEAP FOR CASH—SEVERAL MEDIUM AND first-class private residences in 18th, 19th, 22d, 20th, 23d, 30th, 36th and 38th streets. Also several desirable tenement properties, centrally located, to exchange.
DINGEE & HOLDEN,
No. 9 Nassau-st. and No. 13 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depot, and 18 miles from New-York.
E. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 23 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS house, built in the most substantial manner; four stories high, full lots. It is in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. The situation is central, and near 4th-av. The owner sells as he is leaving the City.
WM. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREEstory brick basement house and lot No. 55 East 20th-st., near 4th-av., has all the modern improvements and is in as good order as when first built. For cards to see the premises and further particulars apply to W. H. LUSK, real estate agent No. 223 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—The two-story, attic and basement brick house, No. 129 Prince-st., New-York, newly painted and has all the modern improvements. For terms apply to S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 18 East 32d-st., between 6th and Madison-avs., having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; the location is very desirable. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, FIRST-CLASS, 25 feet-front house in East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place; the house is in good order, and location very central and desirable. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE, BEtween 39th and 40th sts., west side, (Murray Hill) two four-story stone front high-stoop houses, finished with all the modern improvements, and in all respects good houses; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 23 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, &c., and in first-rate order. The ground rent only $138 per annum, with ten years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON ACCOMMODATING terms, a three-story brick house, basement and counter cellars, with brick range and gas. House 22x42; lot full depth. No. 279 West 35th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AT HARLEM, ONE ON 126th-st., one on 6th-av., beautifully located, and will be sold at a very low price. Address A. B., Box No. 389 Chatham-square Post-office.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 23 Pine-st., New-York.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES,

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A very desirable country seat and farm, of 100 acres of land. Improvements first class. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by
CALDWELL & JONES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, containing six to twenty-six acres, within one hour's ride, by railroad, from New-York City, situated on the southeastern slope of Orange Mountain, near the Mountain House and Railroad depot. The location is perfectly healthy; access to and from the City eight times daily, each way, by railroad. The house is in Italian style, large and new, built by the owner for his own residence, in the most careful and substantial manner, with all the latest modern improvements. An abundant supply of pure and soft water, hot and cold, in all parts of the house, brought from two never-failing springs on the place. The out-buildings are new, large and convenient, supplied with soft water in various parts. The grounds are handsomely laid out with walks and drives, and ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain; fruit of all kinds in great abundance, and of the best varieties. There are six acres of woodland. A fine place for a gentleman doing business in the City and wishing to live in the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE.—WANTED TO LEASE, FOR one or three years, with the privilege of buying, a country place of 20 or 30 acres, suitable for a gentleman's Summer residence, within 1¼ hours' ride from the City by railroads and 1½ miles from the depot. The place must be in good repair, and the situation perfectly healthy. Possession by 1st Feb., 1860. Address JOHN NIXON, Box No. 202 Times Office.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—FIFTEEN MILES FROM CITY—forty acres; nice house and out-houses; plenty of fruit and shade trees; land fine order, fine view of the Sound, very healthy location, good drives, fishing, &c. Will be sold at a fair price, on easy terms. Lithograph and map of the place may be seen by applying to
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFully situated country seats on the west side of the Hudson. Situation healthy, and view in all directions unsurpassed. For plans, illustrations and other particulars, apply at S. SEYMOUR'S Real Estate Agency, Nos. 21 and 23 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A handsome country seat of 10 acres at Yonkers. Full particulars will be given on application to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, between 12 and 3 o'clock. Also, building sites of from one to five acres at Yonkers.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A COMmodious house, with more than an acre of highly cultivated ground, containing flower and vegetable gardens; an abundance of various fruits, and a hillside orchard. Address J. C. B., Free Academy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depot and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL, NICE HOUSE, IS WANTED at once for a small family; if in New-York, rent $400; if in Brooklyn, rent $250 to $300. This is a good opportunity for a landlord to secure a first-rate paying tenant. Call on or address until Saturday, KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, CENtrally located, is wanted by a down-town merchant; rent $150 a month. Also, a small house, neatly furnished, in a French settlement; small family; rent $300 to $400. Call on or address GEORGE, Office No. 343 4th-av., for three days.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE —We cut plates, print cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 27 Fulton-st., N. Y.

ATWELL'S THREE CELEBRATED Inks, (Steadily engraved), can only be had—Brady's way, corner of Duane-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Teeth and gums of every variety of decay may be restored to perfect soundness, and the best of sets inserted, and warranted. Teeth and gums immediately relieved by ether or gas, without pain. Old sets exchanged, filled or repaired, and new sets in handsome style. Dr. GEO. W. BATE, Dentist, 765 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, between 7th and 10th sts., west of and near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman; no other persons taken; references required. Address, with name, J. T. S., Box No. 603 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in the modern-built house No. 315 West 16th-st., having more rooms than they require, would let a suite of rooms on second floor, and back room on third floor, to gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no boarders, would let an unfurnished room to a gentleman and wife, with board. Location on the Heights in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address Box No. 2,837, N. Y. Post-office.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 734 BROADWAY, OPPOsite the New-York Hotel. Two or three furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, will be vacated on the 23d of this month, by families returning South. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen; the house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply at No. 212 4th-st., corner of Greene.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT rooms, on the Heights, in a desirable situation, opposite a garden; view of the Bay, &c. Apply at No. 206 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant furnished rooms, in a small private family, at No. 203 Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A BEAUTIFUL front room on second floor, with partial board, to two gentlemen. Location very desirable; terms moderate. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING TO OBTAIN Board for the Winter will be directed, gratis, to first-class houses, all over the City and Brooklyn.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily would let to a gentleman and wife, and one single gentleman, pleasant rooms on second floor; terms moderate. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 26 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT rooms for families or single gentlemen, at No. 22 and 24 Essex-st., a few minutes' walk from the Ferry.

WANTED—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms on first or second floor, consisting of parlor and two bed-rooms, with grates, bath-room, &c., attached, and private table for two ladies and servant, near Broadway, on the west side, between 14th and 20th sts. References required. Apply to DR. ANTHON, No. 156 3d-av.

PARTIAL BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHing a comfortable home, can obtain a large, nicely furnished front room, on second floor, having grate, gas, with use of bath. Price $4 50 each per week. Location a few blocks west from Broadway, below 4th-st. References exchanged. Address F. B., Box No. 129 Times Office.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—NO. 19 Union-place, Broadway, above 18th-st., a richly-furnished suite of rooms with all the modern improvements, bath, gas, and closets, to let with board. Private table, if desired. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

A SUITE OF TWO HANDSOMELY FURnished parlors to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, on 23d-st., near 4th-av.; these rooms have just been vacated, and are extra nice.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

NOS. 392 AND 401 FOURTH-STREET.—Convenient to Broadway.—A few very desirable rooms to let; with first-class board, in the above well-furnished, commodious and pleasant houses; dinner at and after 6.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TWO OR THREE gentlemen desiring partial board can secure delightful rooms by applying at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia. The house is supplied with gas and Ridgewood water, with the use of bath-room.

FRENCH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY —A gentleman and wife or a family can be accommodated with board and a suite of furnished rooms on second floor, by applying at No. 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Terms moderate.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, gas, bath, &c., to let, to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 20 East 13th-st.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW OCCUPYING A large front room of a house in West 34th-st., brownstone, desires an agreeable companion to occupy the room with him. No other boarders; board $5. Address HARRY, Box No. 130 Times Office.

NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-ST., BROOKlyn.—Those seeking the comforts of a quiet and genteel home will find it in a first-class house by applying as above. References exchanged.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with good board and the comforts of a home, at No. 41 East 20th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, OR WOULD exchange for other desirable property, (real estate or shipping of good class not objectionable,) an entire manufacturing interest, with the valuable patent rights for the manufacture of a staple article of superior quality, of large and steady consumption and ready sale. The manufactory in complete order and located in this immediate vicinity.
This opportunity offers inducements to any parties in good standing desirous of taking an established business, or extending their own in a reliable way. Address H. I., with real name, Box No. 4,118 Post-office.

AN APOTHECARY'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—it is situated in a pleasant village, about an hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York. The store was built for the present occupant; is well fitted up, and is well stocked. It is for sale with the house and lot, (the very best stand in the village,) or the stock alone with a lease of the premises. For partic

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 NASSAU-ST., cor. of Exchange-pl.,
NEW-YORK.

Issue Credits for Travellers in Europe, available in all parts of the World.

Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and on the Messrs. Rothschild, Paris.

Deposits received, Loans negotiated, and Collections made.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NEW-YORK, Monday, May 1, 1854.

On and after this date Cars will run as follows:

Leave Harlem for New-York at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

Leave New-York for Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

Fare 12½ cents.

Extra Cars will run from Harlem to Fordham at 7 A. M., 12 M., 5 and 6 P. M.

Extra Cars will run from Fordham to Harlem at 8 A. M., 1 and 6 P. M.

Extra trains leave Harlem for Yonkers at 7 A. M., 12 M., 5 and 6 P. M.

Extra trains leave Yonkers for Harlem at 8 A. M., 1 and 6 P. M.

Fare from Harlem to Fordham, Yonkers, or Intermediate Stations, 25 cents.

Fare from Fordham to Yonkers, 12½ cents.

Cars will run from Harlem to Morrisania at 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

Cars will run from Morrisania to Harlem at 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

Fare 12½ cents.

Cars will run from Harlem to Manhattanville at 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

Cars will run from Manhattanville to Harlem at 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

Fare 12½ cents.

Cars will run from Harlem to Carmansville at 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

Cars will run from Carmansville

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

The Zurich Conference Drawing to a Close.

Adjournment of the American Minister at Paris.

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa, Captain Lang, from Liverpool at 9 A. M. of the 6th inst., entered at Halifax at 4 o'clock this morning, and sailed thence at 6½ A. M. for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow afternoon.

The Europa, with her news, arrived here this morning.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th, and at Liverpool the evening of the following day.

The steamship Queen Queen arrived at Southampton on the 7th.

The Royal Mail steamship Persia arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 6th.

The United States frigate Constellation and steamer Supply were at St. Vincent Sept. 22.

DISASTERS TO AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The following disasters to American ships are reported:

American Congress ran aground near the Owen's Light, in the English Channel, on the 6th inst., and remained aground at the latest date. Assistance has been sent from Portsmouth, and it was supposed she would be got off.

Lancaster.—The ship has been got off and towed to Spithead. The amount of damage done is not known.

The Cairo, from New-York for Rotterdam, ran ashore on South Pasages on the 4th, but no particulars have been received.

The Lancaster, from San Francisco for Australia, foundered at Malaki on July 10. The crew were saved.

The steamer Hammonia, from Southampton for New-York, ran ashore off Start point on the 5th inst. She got off, and proceeded without apparent damage.

CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

Nothing further has been received regarding the proceedings at Zurich, beyond the general assertion that progress continued to be made towards signing the treaty of peace. It is said that the treaty will be complicated, and will leave Austria a door open to quarrel with Piedmont.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* contains an article by its chief editor, stating that the preliminaries at Villafranca had rescued Italy from every foreign intervention, no matter under what name or form whatsoever it might come.

France confines herself to giving Italians proper advice. If followed by them, that advice would have insured the prosperity of Central Italy, but having in vain offered advice, she cannot go so far as to dictate orders to Italy.

The latest reports say that the treaty between France and Austria will probably be signed at Zurich on the 10th or 12th inst. Austria consented to sign on all questions belonging to Lombardy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The official correspondence between the British Government and its officials in China, relative to the measures taken for the ratification of the Treaty at Peking, is published. The Hon. Col. Bruce, British Ambassador, states positively that if Admiral Hope had expressed any doubts as to the result of attempting to forces the passage of the Pei-ho, they would not have been cleared by the squadron, and if it be decided that the means at command were insufficient to justify so bold a line of policy, Col. Bruce accepts the responsibility of Admiral Hope's act.

Lord John Russell's reply virtually approves of the course taken, and says that preparations are being made in conjunction with the French Government, to enable the forces to support the Plenipotentiaries in their instructions.

Col. Bruce, in one of his letters, shows the position occupied by Mr. Ward, the American Minister, and expresses the opinion that the Chinese will not make difficulties about exchanging ratifications with him, as the conditions under which the American Minister is about entitled to visit Peking contain nothing offensive to Chinese pride. Col. Bruce expresses much gratification at the friendly feeling and assistance experienced from Mr. Ward and Flag-officer Tattnall, and concludes as follows: "Mr. Ward's position is one of considerable difficulty, nor do I see after our unsuccessful attempt at Pei-ho, that any course was open save the one which he has adopted. He has acted cordially and frankly, in the spirit of his declarations at Hong Kong, and it is a matter of satisfaction to me that his concert in our previous proceedings is strong argument in favor of the conduct pursued by M. De Bourboulon and myself."

No further change in the *Great Eastern* programme is announced. She will probably leave Portland on the day the Europa sails, and arrive at Holyhead on the 11th. Her departure for America depends entirely upon circumstances. Numerous steamers and excursion trains are advertised to leave Liverpool, &c., to visit the big ship.

The Cotton Brokers of Liverpool and the manufacturers of Manchester are again raising a loud cry against the practice of mixing sand, dust, &c., with American cotton. The Brokers' Association of Liverpool presented a memorial to the American Chamber of Commerce on the subject, requesting the Chamber to use its influence to stop the practice. The memorial says that in last year's imports the sand and dust would in all probability form a portion equivalent to the weight of a hundred thousand bales, and that the admixture caused a depreciation in the value of cotton greater than was proportional to the sand and dust. The American Chamber recognized the importance of the movement, and the memorial is to be printed for circulation in the United States.

The London Times says that fabricators of false coin are very active either in Mexico or the United States, more than the ordinary proportion of dollars recently received old New-York having been found bad.

It is rumored that Government is disposed to reconsider the recent decision postponing the establishment of the new mail service to Australia *via* Panama.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Daily News of Friday evening says: "The demand for money to-day increased. There were no gold operations at the Bank."

The London Times of Thursday evening says:

"The funds have been quiet during the day, with a slight tendency towards increase in demand."

The light portion of the Indian and Australian mails have arrived. Letters for Liverpool will probably arrive in time to meet the Europa.

Bombay advices to Sept. 10 have been received. Trade was generally quiet.

The Australian mail brings dates from Sydney to Aug. 9, and from Adelaide to the 19th. Markets were generally firm.

The Red Jacket, while on her voyage from Liverpool to Melbourne, run down the Elizabeth Walker. The crew of the latter had only just time to climb on board the Red Jacket.

Melbourne papers give details of the loss of the Adamites steamer, trading between Adelaide and Melbourne. She struck on a rock and broke up. Forty passengers clung to the bulwarks, but were one after another, washed away. The remainder were without food during five days, till rescued. Fifty died from cold and hunger.

FRANCE.

A Paris letter of the 5th says: To-day funeral services were performed over the remains of the late American Minister, Mr. Mason, at the United States Chapel. The foreign Embassies of Paris were all present, and numerous other persons attended to perform the last sad offices of friendship. The body of the deceased is to be immediately sent to America.

Conflicting rumors are still current as to the French preparations against China.

The Patrie says a special corps of fifteen hundred men are soon to be formed and sent to Egypt, thence, to be conveyed by steam to China.

The Russian Ambassador at Paris was at Biarritz as well as Lord Cowley.

The Bishop of Orleans, in joining the ultra-montane demonstration in course of execution by French Bishops, on account of strifes in Italy, hinted at the possible invasion of Ireland by Gen. McMahon.

Napoleon had declined to attend the banquet at Bordeaux. The anticipated Imperial speech, it is thought, will not therefore be interesting.

Two detachments on the coast, between Havre and Caen, were being exercised on with surprise rapidity.

The Epoque thinks Persia could conquer Turkey. It is strictly true that Napoleon has a secret understanding both with Austria and Russia, which will enable him to command the whole Italian seaboard and the Mediterranean in case at Civita Vecchia; and another step in furtherance of his schemes is the expedition in Morocco, as the Mediterranean squadron which has sailed from Toulon with ten thousand men for the Morocco frontier, will command the African coast from Algiers to Ceuta.

The Times' correspondent is assured that the number of steel-plated frigates yet ordered is six, and that twenty large transports, capable of conveying 1,500 men each, are building or ordered.

The Bourse has been insensate and has slightly declined.

ITALY.

A telegram from Modena to the *Daily News* says on the 5th, Colonel Anviti, late President of the late Military Commission of the Ex-Duke of Parma, was discovered to have arrived in Parma in disguise, having gone there to get up a conspiracy.

He remained concealed for some time, and when recognized by the populace great efforts were made to save him. He finally took refuge in a guard-house where four of five carbineers were stationed, but the door was forced, and Col. Anviti was killed. Perfect tranquility subsequently prevailed. The Daily *News* says Anviti was one of the most detested men in the late Government, and during the reign of the Regent narrowly escaped the vengeance of his countrymen. Another version says he was merely passing through the city, and was recognized at the railroad station. He was dragged through the streets, buffeted by the people, and finally his head was cut off and carried in triumph. The troops reached the scene too late to prevent it.

There is a vague report that Prince Carignano had been tendered and has accepted the Regency of Central Italy for the King of Sardinia.

It is confirmed that the Sardinian Ambassador at Rome had received his passports. The gravity of the proceeding is diminished by the circumstance that diplomatic relations between the two Governments has been interrupted ever since the Sardinian Chambers passed the famous law relative to convents.

The Government of Bologna have decreed the abolition of the Customs on the line of the frontiers of Modena and Tuscany, and adopted the Sardinian Customs tariff.

Mazzini has addressed a letter to the King of Sardinia, frankly renouncing his personal opinion, and promising the support of the Democratic Party if the King can and will make Italy free.

Letters say that great agitation continued to prevail there. Fourteen persons belonging to the highest families had been arrested. Among them were Baron Galotta, Marquis Dapsento and Marquis Garagiola. They are accused of holding meetings for discussing politics.

The Government was taking active precautionary measures against an outbreak.

It was reported that Gen. Garibaldi had entered the Marshes—the rumor causing a great sensation at Naples.

The latest letters say that the parties above referred to as under arrest, had been released without prosecution.

It is said that the Pope had informed the temporal Powers that he will not give up his temporal powers, and he will, if necessary, call upon all the Catholic powers to support him.

GERMANY.

The bridge over the Rhine was inaugurated with great ceremony on the 3d, in the presence of the Prince Regent of Prussia.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg has replied to the note of the Austrian Government, touching his position regarding federal reforms in Germany. The Duke denies any desire to exclude Austria from the federal union, but does not consider himself called on to account to any one for his expressed opinions.

TURKEY.

The inquiry into the late conspiracy was terminated. The Commission had made a report, and sentence was soon to be passed. Fresh and important arrests had been made.

Omar Pasha, Chief of the army of Bagdad, had been deprived of his command in consequence of serious abuses of his authority.

The journals contain the names of thirty-four conspirators, including persons of high rank.

The reported appearance of the plague at Beyrout is denied.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mails to Aug. 31 and Bombay to Sept. 12 have been telegraphed. They reached London on the morning the steamer sailed, but not in time for the *Europa*.

A private telegram says the disbanded European troops had accepted the bounty and consented to go to China, instead of returning home. It is supposed that the force to be sent would number 10,000.

Disturbances were imminent on the coast of Kattiwar.

It was reported that the people of Jeypore would not comply with the disarming order.

Nena Sahib and the Bigum were in Nepaul.

The Government of India had increased the license tax to an income tax of 7d. per pound on all incomes over £25 per annum, officials and landlords to be excepted. The Council refused to pass the bill without a clear statement of receipts and expenditures, and denounced the exemption of officials.

Exchange at Cricutta, 2s. 0⅝d.; at Bombay, 2s. 1¼d. Exports less active. Imports steady.

CHINA.

China dates to August had reached Bombay, but contained no news of importance.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The arrival of the Brazilian mail was telegraphed by the last steamer, and the papers since received state that peace negotiations, initiated by the American Minister, had ended without a result. It appears that Mr. Yancy went to Parana to inquire into the circumstances of the case. He was informally acquainted with the fact that the Government of Buenos Ayres would treat upon the broad basis of Urquiza's retirement to private life, but on his return, and after his mediation had been accepted, it was ascertained that he was wholly unprepared to touch upon the principal and only essential point, and thus two interviews terminated the sessions, and the American Minister returned to Parma, thence to embark for the United States.

Preparations for war were going forward actively. The London *Times* says the negotiations ended without result, owing to the exagerated demands of the negotiator, Mr. Yancey—his terms being tantamount to the unconditional surrender of Buenos Ayers to Urquiza's rule.

President Lopez, of Paraguay, afterwards offered his mediation and was accepted.

Commercial Intelligence by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of Cotton for the week at about 56,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators, and 11,000 for export. Fair and middling qualities were slightly higher on the week, while the inferior qualities continued unsaleable. Holders offered their stocks freely, but showed no disposition to press sales, while there was an improved trade demand. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing firm and steady.

The stock in port was estimated at 580,000 bales, of which 440,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There was but little inquiry for goods, and prices were weak, and in some cases partially slightly lower.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour firm, with sales of American at 22s. 6d.@37s. ℔ bbl. Wheat firm, with a better tone since Tuesday; red Western, 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d.; and white, 8s. 9d.@11s. for all descriptions. Corn buoyant and slightly higher, under speculative purchases; yellow, 5s. 9d.@6s.; white, 7s.@7s. 6d.

Bigland, Aspinall & Co. say Flour is held for an advance of 6d.@1s. ℔ sack, and Corn for an advance of 6d.@1s. ℔ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Bigland, Aspinall & Co., Richardson, and McHenry report Beef steady, except a slight decline on inferior qualities. Pork heavy, and American unsaleable. Bacon quiet and nominal. Lard firm, with more doing at 55s. 6d.@56s. Tallow in better demand at 37s. @38s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports Pot Ashes quiet at 27s. @28s.; Pearls quiet at 27s. 9d.@28s. Sugar active, and all qualities slightly lower. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Baltimore bark 7s.@7s. 3d.; Philadelphia do.; 8s. 6d. @8s. 9d. Fish Oils—An average business without quotable change. Linseed Oil, 29s.@29s. 6d. Rosin dull, at 4s. 9d.@4s. 3d. for common. Spirits Turpentine steady at 35s. 6d.@35s. 9d. Tea—Quotations barely maintained for Congou; other kinds firmer.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's Circular reports Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Iron dull and slightly lower. Rum and Rails £5 10s. Sugar firm. Tea quiet, at 1s. 5¼d. Coffee dull, and all qualities slightly lower. Fish Oils—Sales unimportant. Linseed Oil, 28s. 3d. Spirits Oil nominal, at £92. Rice firm. Tallow 37s. 9d.@37s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firm, at 35s.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending Oct. 4.

Cotton firm; sales of the week 6,000 bales; stock, [illegible]

[illegible] was then at points to report business for the action of the Convention; who subsequently reported a set of resolutions declaring that the Tract agency is the most vital means for the promotion of the cause of Christ; that the efforts now making in our country to revive the African Slave-trade demand renewed testimony from the Church against its abominations; that Evangelical Christianity condemns slaveholding as one of the highest crimes against God and man; that in view of the refusal of the American Tract Society of New-York to apply the Gospel to the sin of slaveholding, the time has come for the reorganization of the system of tract operations, with a view to meet the present emergencies of our common Christianity.

Addresses were made by members of the Boston and Cincinnati Societies. A strong feeling of opposition to Slavery, and also to the action of the American Tract Society on that subject, pervades the whole assembly. The Convention will probably remain in session for some days.

The Episcopal General Convention.

DISCUSSION RELATIVE TO BOOKS OF PRAYER.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

To-day's session of the Episcopal Convention was chiefly occupied by the discussion of a proposition, requesting the House of Bishops to reconsider their resolution of the last session in relation to the use of books of prayer, but no action was taken.

Fires.

A RAILROAD DEPOT DESTROYED.

Parkersburg, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company telegraphs that the fine Dépôt of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company at Ellenboro, Ritchie County, Virginia, was destroyed by fire this morning at 3 o'clock. It was uninsured, and is believed to have been fired by an incendiary.

BURNING OF A PATTERN-SHOP.

Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The pattern-shop, and a portion of the sheds attached to the Columbus Machine Manufacturing Company's establishment, in this village, were destroyed by fire last night, together with a large quantity of valuable patterns. Loss not yet ascertained.

Death of a Veteran.

Somerville, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Peter J. Stryker, a Major-General of the New-Jersey Militia, and the senior commissioned officer of the force, died here this morning. He commenced his military career in revolutionary times as a wagon-boy in the brigade under Gen. Wayne. To the State Legislature he was repeatedly elected.

Loss of the Propeller Troy.

Goderich, C. W., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The propeller *Troy*, from Chicago to Buffalo, loaded with 11,000 bushels of wheat, foundered, last night, ten miles off Point Dubuque. A boat, with three of the crew, ran ashore near Goderich. The life-boat, with eighteen of the crew and three ladies, has not yet been heard of.

The Yacht Wanderer.

Savannah, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The yacht *Wanderer* sailed last night without papers, but with a full crew, and provisions and ammunition, stolen from her owner, Mr. Lamar, by Capt. Martin, who has been negotiating for her for some time. The Collector of the Port sent a steamer with Mr. Lamar and others after her, without success.

The Fillibusters.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Judge McCabe, of the Federal Court, to-day delivered a strong charge against the fillibusters.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's "Ernani" was produced here last night, with a distribution entirely new. Mlle. Cressomano, the lady who was so inopportunely thrust into the "Trovatore" on Monday night, made her second appearance as *Elvira*, and obtained a better success than on the first occasion. Mlle. Cressomano has youth and good looks in her favor, and also a voice that is fresh. But here her qualifications as a prima donna seem to cease. Neither in method, or in that impassioned style which prevails now—and with a good many artists of repute supplies the place of method—is she equal to any of her predecessors. We trust she may be able to define her position more triumphantly hereafter.

The *Ernani* on this occasion was Signor Stigelli, a gentleman who has been known to the world of art for some years, not only as a singer but as a composer of celebrity. His *début* last night was certainly a success, and one which, if we are not mistaken, will be improved on other and more favorable occasions. Signor Stigelli's voice is not great, but in its better part it is exceedingly sweet, and sufficiently powerful to be useful in nearly every opera of the present *repertoire*.

The new baritone, Signor Ferri, is a remarkably fine actor, and as an artist has had but few superiors in this country. His voice was not, we are informed, heard to full advantage last night, but despite this circumstance the Signor succeeded in creating a sensation, especially in the third act.

Signor Junca was the *Silva*, and the orchestra was under the direction of Signor Muzio. On Friday we are to have "Rigoletto," with Madame Colson as *Gods*, and Stigelli and Ferri in the other characters.

The Boston Mechanical Bakery.—In the Supreme Court this morning, the case of Joseph G. Russell against the Firemen's Insurance Company was called up, agreeable to assignment, when the counsel for the defence stated that the suit would not be contested, and no opposition would be made to a recovery of judgment. The case was one in which the office insured the building known as the Mechanical Bakery, which was destroyed last winter, under circumstances which induced a fire inquest jury to bring in a verdict of incendiarism, and the offices to refuse payment on insurance taken. Since then, however, all parties are apparently satisfied that such suspicions were unjust, and Mr. Russell, who was insured in the Firemen's, City, Eliot, North American, Howard, Roger Williams, Arctic, Phenix and Lamar offices, will receive his full insurance, $75,000. *Boston Herald, Oct, 19.*

The Fall exhibition of the students in Harvard College took place in the University Chapel on Tuesday morning.

Purchase of a Theatre.—We learn that D. McLaren, Esq., the proprietor of Dan Rice's Great Show, has purchased from Mr. E. P. Christy the extensive property on Walnut-street, Philadelphia, known as Welch's National Theatre, with all its scenery, wardrobe and appointments, for the sum of $25,000, and that the Great Show will locate there forthwith. Dan Rice, the popular humorist, is to preside over it as manager and performer.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

[Advertisement.]

DEAFNESS

AND DISEASE OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Drs. Lightehill are permanently located at No. 27 Bond-street, New-York, and devote their attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. Although they do not pretend to cure every case that presents itself, yet their past success enables them to extend hope to many whose case has hitherto been considered as incurable. In the treatment of Deafness they have instituted a new and Scientific method, the result of their extensive experience, laborious study and research, whereby success is obtained in cases which proved intractable to previous treatment. Terms reasonable in all cases.

[Advertisement.]

Who is Knox?—Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never wore upon his head a chapeau made by Knox? It cannot be possible! And yet the question has been asked, "Who is Knox?" Knox is the popular down-town hatter, whose store is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street; and if anybody wishes a neat, graceful, elegant and becoming Fall hat or cap, such an article can be obtained there.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY.

The only certain cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs, is taken without nausea. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists.

Prepared, Parkes & Mowbe,

Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Empire Water.—Superior to Congress Water, or any other Mineral Water in use. For sale at the Druggists' and Hotels. Southern depot, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

G. W. Weston & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—To those tormented with piles, or with scrofulous swelling of the glands, scabious eruptions, or any disease of the outward membranes, this preparation gives immediate and permanent relief. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

3,000 Cassimere Suits to Match,

AT

$8, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18 and $20,

AT

Evans', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Gurney's Gallery,

No. 707 Broadway,

First block below the New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE PAPERS FOUND IN CAPT. BROWN'S VALISE—LETTER FROM GEN. DEGOLLADO.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Papers found on the person and in the valise of Brown, received by the Government, confirm the reports that his scheme had advocates in various States, who were well informed of his plans and movements for a servile insurrection. It appears that he kept a journal, in which he detailed his transactions, showing his purchase of arms in large quantities, and ammunition and stores of all kinds, with other warlike appliances. In addition to the above representation, it is said there is nothing in the papers to implicate negroes or others resident at Harper's Ferry as *participes criminis* before the fact in Brown's conspiracy.

A private letter from Gen. Degollado, just received here, states that he has appointed a Governor of New-Leon in place of Vidaurri, and that he is satisfied with the condition of things in Northern Mexico. It is not true, as reported, that San Luis is in possession of the Church party.

Commander Williamson, recently in command of the steamer *Fulton*, died at Pensacola, 16th inst.

Political.

AN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT AT BOSTON.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

A Convention of persons opposed to all the present political State organizations was held in Faneuil Hall to-day, and nominated Geo. N. Briggs of Pittsfield, for Governor, Increase Sumner of Great Barrington, for Lieutenant-Governor, and a full ticket of minor State officers. The Convention was thinly attended and attracted very little interest.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE DELEGATES TO THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Dover, N. H., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

At the Democratic Councillor Convention, held at Alton Bay to-day, Geo. W. Stevens of Dover, and Robert S. Webster of Barnstead, both warm supporters of Judge Douglas, were chosen delegates to Charleston.

NEW-YORK—EX-ALDERMAN BARD NOMINATED FOR ASSEMBLY.

Sing Sing, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The Democrats of the Third Assembly District nominated James M. Bard to-day for Assembly. He was formerly an Alderman in New-York City.

From Albany.

Albany, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

G. M. Vallett, the Justice of the Peace, charged with forging pension papers, was tried, to-day, before the United States District Court, and found guilty.

The Democrats of this city who last Fall united with the Republicans against Erastus Corning for Congress, held a convention to-day and nominated Wm. A. Young for Senator, Samuel G. Courtenay, son-in-law of Daniel S. Dickinson, for District Attorney, and a full County ticket. It is supposed that Young, and probably one other candidate on the ticket, will receive the Republican endorsement against the regular Democratic nominees.

Massachusetts Politics.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The Democratic Convention for the Fifth Congressional District, comprising the six northern Wards of Boston, with Cambridge and Chelsea, was held to-day in Cambridge, for the purpose of choosing two delegates to the Charleston Convention. Double delegations, representing the Custom-house and Douglas interests were present, many of the latter forcing their way through the window into the hall, an attempt having been made to exclude them. Sidney Webster was chosen Chairman. After an exciting scene, the Custom-house Party bolted, and organized separately. The regular Convention elected B. J. Hallett and Cornelius Doherty, both Douglas men, to Charleston. The Custom-house party elected John F. Heard and J. C. Lovejoy, Administration.

Later from Mexico.

ORDER REIGNS IN BROWNSVILLE — DURANGO SACKED BY ROBBERS — LIBERAL LEADERS LEAVING FOR TEXAS.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Advices from Brownsville to the 8th have been received. There had been no further outrages committed there. The citizens have formed themselves into four battalions, which perform alternately guard duty at night.

Advices from Monterey of the 28th ult. state that Durango, in the province of the same name, had been taken and sacked by a band of robbers, numbering two hundred. Troops afterwards came to the relief of the town, and succeeded in dispersing the robbers and killing many of them.

The army at Monterey had pronounced against Vidaurri, who, together with Zuazua, had left for Texas.

Gen. Marquez suffered two defeats on the 10th, near Guadalajara, by the Liberals under Gen. Ogazon. Marquez had sent to Gen. Woll for reinforcements

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The steamship *Indianola* brings Brownsville dates of the 11th inst.

The Mexican outlaw Cortinas, with several hundred men, was still encamped above Brownsville, and another attack was hourly expected.

Cortinas had issued a proclamation, saying that orderly citizens had nothing to fear, his object being to chastise his enemies, the sheriff and lawyers.

Church Anti-Slavery Movement.

CONVENTION OF EVANGELICAL CHURCHES IN THE WEST—DECLARATION ADVERSE TO THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The Convention of Western Evangelical Christians, opposed to the policy of the American Tract Society on the subject of Slavery, met in this city yesterday. The attendance was large, embracing delegates from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. The Convention was permanently

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

$2,000 In. State 6's	97⅛	100 Erie Railroad	42 ⅞
4,000 Tenn. 6s	90	100 Harlem R.	13½
5,000 Va. State 6s	97	50 do.	13¾
22,000 Mo. State 6s	97	50 Har. R. Preferred	30⅝
1,000 do.	97⅛	50 do.	30¾
100,000 do.	97⅛	50 do.	30⅞
1,000 do.	97⅛	5 New-Y. Railroad	101
5,000 do.	97⅛	100 Nor. & Wor. R.	100
1,000 Cal. State 6s	97	100 Ill. Cent. R.	67⅝
1,000 do.	96	50 do.	67⅞
5,000 do.	97	50 do.	68
4,000 N. Car. State 6s	97	50 Reading Railroad	45
7,000 Brooklyn C. W.	100	50 Mich. Central R.	45
5,000 Chi. City 7 per ct. bds.	90	200 do.	45⅛
1,000 do.	90	200 do.	45¼
1,000 New-York Cen. 6s	93½	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	45¼
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st m.	108	50 Mich. So. & N. I. C. R.	16⅞
8,000 M. C. R. 8 per ct. 1st m. R. F. & Co.	93½	50 do.	16⅞
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I. 6s	93	50 do.	16⅞
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	93½	200 do.	16⅞
40 Metropolitan Bk.	110	100 do.	16⅞
15 Continental Bank	100¾	50 do.	16⅞
10 Tradesmen's Bk.	100	50 do.	16⅞
50 Penn. Coal Co.	74	200 do.	16⅞
60 Pac. Mail Steam Co.	71⅝	200 do.	16⅞
100 do.	71⅝	200 do.	16⅞
50 do.	71⅝	200 do.	16⅞
100 do.	72	200 do.	16⅞
200 N. Y. Cent. Rail'd	90⅝	100 do.	16⅞
100 do.	90⅝	100 do.	16⅞
100 do.	90⅝	200 do.	16⅞
200 do.	90⅝	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	19⅞
200 do.	90⅝	50 do.	19⅞
200 do.	90⅝	200 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	63⅝
100 Erie Railroad	17⅝	200 do.	63⅝
100 do.	17⅝	200 do.	63⅝
75 do.	17⅝	100 do.	64⅛
400 do.	17⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, 1874	103	100 M. So. & N. I. R.	6
1,000 Mo. State 6s	95	50 do.	4⅜
7,000 do.	94½	100 M. S. & N. I. C. R.	16⅞
15,000 N. Y. State 6s, '65	103	50 do.	16⅞
250 Cum. Coal Pref.	18	100 do.	16⅞
200 do.	18⅛	115 Panama Railroad	139½
50 Erie Railroad	17⅝	5 Illinois Cen. R.	67
100 do.	17⅝	100 do.	67⅛
50 do.	17⅝	50 do.	67⅜
100 do.	17⅝	50 Cal. & Chi. R.	74⅛
50 do.	17⅝	100 do.	74⅜
50 N. Y. Central R.	89⅝	50 do.	74⅝
100 do.	89⅝	50 Cl. & Toledo R.	39⅝
200 do.	89⅝	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	64⅛
50 do.	89⅝	100 do.	64⅜
100 Harlem Railroad	27⅛	100 do.	64⅝
100 Michigan Cen. R.	42		

Wednesday, Oct. 19—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange, to-day, there was more business done than on Monday or Tuesday; but the general tone of the market is not one of very decided character, though evidently tending to firmness. A good many of the jobbers and speculators, including some who really desire to see another strong and well-sustained rise in prices such as we had in August and September, have been insisting upon a lower range for the leading Railway stock, New-York Central, and the effort has been to drive it below 80 ℔ cent., before suffering it to rise above 81 ℔ cent. At the same time, the real holders of the stock, as well as holders on contract, have shown so little disposition to sell, that no adverse impression beyond ¼@½ ℔ cent. is made, even for a day, and this steadiness has ruled for nearly two weeks; the turn to-day is rather in the upward direction. Some new buyers came in, through their Brokers, at 80¼@80½, at which the market closed in the afternoon. There was also a fair demand for some of the Western Stocks, at and a fraction above the best prices of yesterday, cash and buyer's option, Galena and Rock Island being the favorites. To these partial signs of a fresh upward speculation, is added the demand for Erie shares, which, standing $5 at the beginning of the week, have advanced to $7½, with large sales through the day; the price falling back after the orders were supplied, to $7@$7½. The Reading movement was less strong than yesterday afternoon, and returned to 37@37½ ℔ cent. after selling at 38½ ℔ cent. There was not much done in the Stock. Panama further advanced to 123¾ ℔ cent. sales, making about 6 ℔ cent. rise in a week. The Company advertise to pay off their first sterling mortgage of £150,000 due in December, and this will be done without interference with the January half yearly dividend of 6 ℔ cent. In Pacific Mail shares there was scarcely any change in price since yesterday. Some buyers' options were taken at 71½@72, and the cash stock at 71½@¾. The demand was renewed for State stocks, with some heavy purchases of Missouris at 85@85½, closing 84¾@85 ℔ cent. in the afternoon. In Railway Bonds, Erie, Hudson Rivers and New-York Centrals were firm; Illinois Centrals steady and Michigan Southerns rather weaker. The general market closed steady; New-York Central 80¼@¾; Galena 74¼@½; Rock Island 64¼@½; Illinois Central 67½@½; Panama 123@123½; Reading 37@37½; Michigan Central 42@43; Michigan Guaranteed 16¾@17 and Harlem Preferred 36¾@37½.

There is less movement in Money to-day, both with the Stock and Discount Brokers, while the offering from outside lenders, and from some of the large Banks, subject to call, is very free and at low rates, 5 to 6 ℔ cent.; prime paper, as in date, 6@7 ℔ cent. In Exchange, some Southern Bank bills were done at 10⅜, deliverable for Saturday's mail, which will go by the *City of Washington* screw steamer for Liverpool, the *Ariel* for Havre and Southampton being delayed for repairs.

There was a large and well-attended sale by auction of Bond and Share Securities, at the Merchants' Exchange to-day, to close the estate of the late James Mills. The bidding was spirited and full prices were generally paid. The following prices were paid for the Insurance and Bank Shares:

100 Bow'ry Fire Ins. Co.	135½	200 Brooklyn Bank	99⅝
20 National Bank	98⅜	20 Atlantic Bk., Bklyn.	120
200 do.	98⅜	20 Pacific Bank	124½
50 Merchants' Bank	107¾	30 do.	124
72 do.	107	30 Market Bank	103¼
100 Bu. & Drovers' Bk.	120½	20 do.	103
100 do.	120	40 Bk. of N. America	107⅜
100 do.	119¾	28 Bk. of America	110¼
100 do.	119¾	104 Bk. of Commerce	99
110 do.	117¾	10 Bk. of Louisiana	120

The new Citizens' Gas-Light Company, of Brooklyn, have held their first election, which resulted in making Mr. W. P. Libby, President; Jas. H. Stebbins, (of Stebbins & Bloodgood, of the Stock Exchange,) Treasurer, and Hervey Warren Secretary, with Messrs. Joseph C. Johnson, Wm. P. Libby, Wm. Spence, Effingham H. Nichols, Edward Anthony, James H. Stebbins, Hervey Warren and John H. Smith, Directors. The capital of the Company is $1,000,000, of which $700,000 has been subscribed, and the works of the Company commenced.

The official statement of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Road the second week of October shows as follows:

1859	$51,033
1858	34,197
Increase	$16,836

The City authorities of Maysville, Kentucky, have levied a tax of 3 ℔ cent. on taxable property of the people, to pay the deferred interest on the City Bonds, issued to the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, this being in pursuance of the mandamus of the Courts.

We find that nearly the whole of the remittance delivered on Monday from California was in Gold bars, the proportion of coin being unusually small. The bars await an export demand, which, for the present, is moderate.

The Rock Island Road earned the second week in October, 1859 $20,139
Second week in October, 1858 21,966
Increase $6,160

The following are the Currency and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us by Messrs. Thompson Bros.:

	Per cent. Discount.
New-York State Currency	9-10@—
New-England	1-4@—
New-Jersey	⅛@—
Philadelphia	⅛@⅛
Baltimore	⅛@⅛
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛@⅛
Interior Maryland	⅛@⅛
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅛@1
South Carolina and Georgia	1 @1⅛
North Carolina	1 @—
Virginia	⅛@—
Illinois and Wisconsin	1⅛@—
Michigan	⅛@—
Tennessee	1⅛@—
Free Indiana	1⅛@—
Louisiana	⅛@1
Mobile	1⅛@—
Canada	⅛@⅛
Missouri	1⅛@1⅛

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-8 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-8 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-8 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.